in the government of Eiſenburg, in Hungary, on the frontiers of Auſtria: 10 miles E. S. E. of Friedberg.

HARDBERG, a town of Auſtria, in the dutchy of Stiria, 12 miles S. S. W. of Fridberg, and 59 S. of Vienna.

HARDEGG, a ſmall town and Imperial county (but under the juriſdiction of Auſtria) in Lower Auſtria, in the quarter above the Manhardſberg, on the frontiers of Moravia, belonging to the family of the ſame name. It lies 9 miles W. of Znaym.

HARDEGSEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Eſpold, in the principality of Calenberg, belonging to the Elector of Hannover: 7 miles N. N. W. of Göttingen.

HARDEWICK, an ancient inconſiderable town on the Zuyder Zee, in Velau, in the province of Gelderland. It is fortified, and has an univerſity, founded in 1648. The inhabitants trade in corn, wood, and fiſh. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Amerſfort.

HARING VLIET, a channel, about 1½ mile wide, between the iſlands of North Beveland and Over Flacke, which conſtitute part of the province of Zealand.

HARLINGEN, a large, rich, and tolerably well fortified trading town, with a fine harbour, in Frieſland, on the Zuyder Zee. The college of admiralty for the province of Frieſland was removed hither from Dockum in the laſt century. This town carries on a great trade with Norden: its manufactures of paper and ſail-cloth are particularly flouriſhing. It lies 15 miles W. of Leuwarden, in lat. 53° 11′ N. long. 2° 58′ E.

HARTENSTEIN, a county, town, and caſtle in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, 5 miles N. of Schneeberg. It is divided into the upper and lower county. The upper was purchaſed by Auguſtus Elector of Saxony, in 1559. The lower county belongs to the Count of Schönburg, as a fief of the electorate of Saxony.

HARTHA, a village of Miſnia, belonging to the diſtrict of Colditz, 3 miles N. of Waldheim.

HARTKIRCH, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the Upper Rhine, in the county of Saarwerden, which belongs to Naſſau: 23 miles S. S. W. of Zweybrücken.

HARZGERODE, a town on the river Selke, in the principality of Anhalt, which, with its territory, became the hereditary property of the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, upon the deceaſe of William Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode in 1710. Not far from the town are ſome good mines. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Stolberg.

HARZWALD, a range of mountains covered with foreſts, which extends from the diſtrict of Langelſheim, in the dutchy of Brunſwick and the territory of Goſſlar, through the eaſtern part of the principality of Grubenhagen, part of the county of Wernigerode and the principality of Blankenburg, as far as the counties of Hohenſtein and Stolberg to Harzgerode in Anhalt, being about 60 miles in length and 25 in breadth. It is noted for its rich mines of ſilver, copper, lead, and iron, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Harz, the former of which belonged partly to the electoral houſe of Hannover alone, and partly in conjunction with the ducal houſe of Brunſwick: but at the end of the year 1738 the Duke of Brunſwick exchanged his ſhare of the Upper Harz, with Hannover, for 70,000 acres of wood-land, a ſalt-work, and ſeveral chaſes. The Lower Harz remains partly the property of the elector and partly of the ducal houſe. The higheſt mountain of the Harz is the lofty Brocken or Blockſburg, in the county of Wernigerode.

HASELUNEN, a ſmall town on the river Haſe, in the biſhopric of Münſter, in the diſtrict of Emſland: 14 miles N. N. E. of Lingen.

HASLE, a ſmall town on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Bornholm, ſubject to Denmark.

HASSEFELD, a ſmall town in the principality of Blankenburg, 7 miles S. S. E. of Elbingerode.

HASSELT, a ſmall fortified town in Overyſſel on the river Fecht, 7 miles N. of Zwoll.

HASSELT, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, on the river Demer, in the county of Loots: 8 miles N. W. of Biſſen.

HASSFURT, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg and circle of Franconia: 8 miles E. of Schweinfurt.

HASSLACH, a ſmall town and caſtle in the valley of Kinzing, in the lordſhip of Hauſſen and circle of Swabia, belonging to the Prince of Fürſtemberg: 14 miles S. S. E. of Gengenbach.

HATTERSLEBE, a town of Denmark, in the province of Jütland, 13 miles N. of Apenrade.

HATTEM, an ancient ſmall town, on the left bank of the Iſſel, in Velau, in Gelderland. The principal ſupport of the inhabitants is the cultivation of tobacco. In the year 1786, upon their refuſal to acknowledge a burgomaſter appointed by the Stadtholder, a body of troops took and plundered the place, by the deſire of the States of Gelderland. Many of the inhabitants fled to Holland. It lies 2 miles S. of Zwoll.

HATTINGEN, a ſmall town, in the county of Mark, on the river Rur, in Weſtphalia, with good cloth manufactures. This place was plundered by the French in 1758. It lies 10 miles S. S. E. of Eſſen.

HATZFELD, a very ancient ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, on the Eder, in the diſtrict of Battenberg, belonging to Heſſe Darmſtadt. The old caſtle here is the family ſeat of the counts of Hatzfeld, who are divided into the lines of Wildenberg and Trachenberg. Trachenberg is ſubdivided into Trachenberg and Roſenberg. The latter became extinct in 1722, whereupon its dominions devolved to the line of Trachenberg. To the line of Hatzfeld belong part of the county of Gleichen, in the lower lordſhip of Kranichfeld, and the lordſhip of Blankenhayn; they are under the

the protection of the dukes of Saxe. The counts of Hatzfeld of the line of Trachenberg were raiſed to the rank of princes by the King of Pruſſia in 1741. Hatzfeld lies 7 miles W. of Berleburg.

HAVEL, a pretty large navigable river, in the margravate of Brandenburg, which riſes in Mecklenburg, near Klatzeberg, joins the Spree near Spandau, where it forms the Lake Werder, from thence runs by Old and New Brandenburg, and diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe below Havelberg.

HAVELBERG, a populous town in the Priegnitz, on the Havel. Before the Reformation it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Magdeburg; but the laſt biſhop, Joachim Frederic, ſucceeding to the electorate of Brandenburg in 1598, it was ſecularized, but ſtill retained its chapter. The cathedral ſtands on a mountain on the other ſide of the Havel. The inhabitants derive great advantages from the conflux of the Havel with the Elbe, as moſt of the wood which goes down the Elbe to Hamburg is firſt tied up here, at a place called Elbboden. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by the fiſheries, ſtocking manufactures, and brandy diſtilleries. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Arneburg.

HAUSBECK, a ſmall town in the principality of Minden, near the river Werra, 11 miles S. W. of Minden.

HAUSBERGE, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict, in the principality of Minden, on the right ſide of the Weſer: 4 miles S. of Minden.

HAUSEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip, in the valley of Kinzing, in Swabia, belonging to the counts of Fürſtenberg: 20 miles N. N. E. of Freyburg.

HAYER, a town of Weſtphalia, in the principality of Naſſau-Dillenburg, 3 miles N. W. of Dillenburg.

HAYN ZUR DREYEICHEN, a ſmall, but very ancient town and caſtle, 7 miles S. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, belonging to the Prince of Yſenburg-Birſtein. This place is the centre of the ancient Imperial and royal foreſt of Dreichen, in which the emperors frequently took the diverſion of the chaſe. About a mile from hence is the menagerie, belonging to the former counts of Offenbach, where John Philip, the laſt count, likewiſe built a fine palace.

HAYNAU, a ſmall town in the principality of Liegnitz in Sileſia, wherein a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt: 10 miles W. of Liegnitz.

HAZEBROUCK, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the North, 20 miles W. of Liſle, and as many S. of Dunkirk. Long. 12′ E. lat. 50° 43′ N.

HECHINGEN, a town of Swabia, and reſidence of the Prince of Hohenzollern, of the line of Hechingen, on the river Starzel: 4 miles N. of Hohenzollern.

HEDDEMUNDEN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Calenberg, on the Werra, 9 miles S. S. W. of Göttingen.

HEERENBERG, a free Imperial county in Zutphen, which had formerly its own counts of the family of Waſſenaer, which becoming extinct in 1712, by the death of Count Oſwald III. this county devolved to the princely houſe of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, which has a ſeat and vote for it on the bench of counts. The capital of it is alſo called Heerenberg, and is a ſmall town with an ancient caſtle. It lies 9 miles E. N. E. of Cleve.

HEIDELBERG, the ſecond town of the palatinate of the Rhine, at the foot of the Geiſs mountain, ſituated on the Neckar, in a delightful country. It was formerly the reſidence of the electors of the Palatinate, but Charles Philip removed to Manheim, on account of the well-known diſpute concerning the church of the Holy Ghoſt. It is not ſo large as formerly, owing to its having been ſo often deſtroyed, and to the removal of the court. The profeſſors of the univerſity, founded in 1386, are partly Calviniſts and partly Catholics. The former Auguſtine convent was in 1556 made an academy; but in 1693 this building was entirely deſtroyed by the French. In the year 1784 the ſchool was removed hither from Lautern, and incorporated with the univerſity. The cathedral church of the Holy Ghoſt is divided betwixt the Calviniſts and Catholics, and contained the celebrated library, the greater part of which, when the town was taken by General Tilly, in 1622, was ſent to Rome, as a preſent to Pope Gregory XV. by Maximilian Duke of Bavaria. To the Calviniſts belongs the church of St. Peter, together with a ſchool, and to the Lutherans the church of Providence. The Catholics have 6 convents. The manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, carpets, and ſoap, carried on in the caſtle, deſerve notice, and likewiſe thoſe of ſilk ſtockings and velvet. It has a covered bridge over the Neckar, and a fortreſs erected by the Elector Frederic I. called the Star Fort. In the years 1689 and 1693 this town ſuſtained great injuries from the devaſtations of the French. We cannot omit mentioning the famous large caſk of Heidelberg, which, after being repaired in 1751, held 230 tons 3 barrels of wine. Heidelberg contains between 9 and 10,000 inhabitants. It lies 44 miles S. S. E. of Mentz, and 42 S. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 49° 24′ N. long. 5° 22′ E.

HEIDELSHEIM, a ſmall town on the river Sulzbach, in the diſtrict of Bretten, in the Lower Palatinate: 11 miles S. S. E. of Philipſburg.

HEILBRONN, a free Imperial town of Swabia, on the Neckar, with a ſtone bridge over that river. It is a handſome place, and is ſituated in a fertile country, yielding good wine. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion. It contains a commandery of the Teutonic order, a Carmelite convent,

vent, and a nunnery of the order of St. Clare. The academy and public library are in the convent formerly belonging to the Minorites. The number of inhabitants in 1788 amounted to 7162, whoſe principal ſupport was the cultivation and trade in wine. The Duke of Würtemberg keeps a ſteward in this town, and receives tithes of wine and corn from the greater part of its diſtrict. It has the twelfth place at the diets of the Empire; and at thoſe of the circle the ninth on the Swabian bench of Imperial cities. To a Roman month it pays 126 florins; and to a chamber tax 148 dollars 71 kr. It lies 8 miles s. of Wimpffen, in lat. 49° 8′ N. long. 6° 58′ E.

HEILBRUNN, formerly a Ciſtercian convent and abbey, but afterwards a princely ſchool, belonging jointly to the margraves of Bayreuth and Anſpach, ſituated on the river Schwabach, in the principality of Anſpach, between Anſpach and Nürnberg. It was aboliſhed in 1739. The place has its name from its bath of mineral water, which was repaired by the Margrave Charles William Frederic. It belongs to the diſtrict of Windſbach.

HEILIGENBEIL, a ſmall town of Eaſt Pruſſia, on the Jaſt. At this place the heathen Pruſſians worſhipped the idol Curch, under a great oak-tree. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Mühlhauſen.

HEILIGENHAFFEN, a town on the Baltic Sea, in the diſtrict of Wagria, in Holſtein, oppoſite the iſland of Femern; in 1788 it contained about 1200 inhabitants. It lies 26 miles E. N. E. of Kiel.

HEILIGENSTADT, the capital of the Eichsfeld, in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the Leine, belonging to the Elector of Mentz. After the conflagration of 1739 it was rebuilt in a regular manner, and has a caſtle of free-ſtone, the reſidence of the Elector of Mentz's governor of the Eichsfeld: it alſo contains a college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and an Imperial poſt-office. It lies 15 miles S. S. E. of Göttingen.

HEIMSHEIM, a ſmall town of Swabia, near the Hagenſchiefs, belonging to the Duke of Würremberg: 13 miles W. N. W. of Stuttgard.

HEINSBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Jüliers. This town, with Geilſkirchen, Gongelt, &c. formerly compoſed a lordſhip. It lies 11 miles S. of Ruremonde.

HEITERBACH, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 4 miles S. W. of Nagold.

HELDBURG, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, ſtanding on a high mountain, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghauſen: 9 miles S. of Hildburghauſen.

HELDRUNGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, in the principality of Querfurt. It had formerly a fortified caſtle, which in 1645 was demoliſhed, together with the reſt of the fortifications, ſo that only the remains of the latter are now to be ſeen. Heldrungen was, in ancient times, an Imperial lordſhip, having its own lords, but was afterwards incorporated with Weiſſenfels; and when that family became extinct, it devolved to the electoral houſe of Saxony. It lies 6 miles N. of Cölleda.

HELMERSHAUSEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Diemel, in Lower Heſſe, belonging to the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel: 20 miles N. of Caſſel.

HELMONT, a ſmall town of Brabant, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated on the river Aa. The adjacent country yields great quantities of turf. It lies 20 miles W. of Geldres.

HELMSTADT, a pretty large town in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, 17 miles W. of Brunſwick, which formerly belonged to the Abbot of Werden on the Ruhr, in Weſtphalia (who is ſtill prelate of the Benedictine convent near the town), but in 1489 was purchaſed by the houſe of Brunſwick. Its univerſity was founded by Julius Duke of Brunſwick in 1576. In 1745 the Elector of Brunſwick formerly ceded his ſhare in this univerſity to the ducal houſe. Its colleges are fine buildings, and it has a capital library and botanical garden. Helmſtädt lies in lat. 52° 14′ N. long. 8° 49′ E.

HELMSTATT, a large village, with a Lutheran church, in the diſtrict of Heidelberg, in the Lower Palatinate: 11 miles N. N. E. of Wimpffen.

HEMMAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Neuburg, ſituated on the main road between Ratiſbon and Nürnberg. Near it is a religious foundation, which maintains ſeveral Benedictines taken out of the Bavarian convent of Prüfening. About 7 miles from Hemmau, on the Eichel mountain, is a celebrated church to the Holy Trinity, which is frequented by great numbers of pilgrims. It lies 12 miles W. of Ratiſbon.

HENNEBERG, a princely county in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the eaſt by the principalities of Schwarzburg and Coburg, on the north by the principalities of Gotha and Eiſenach; on the weſt by Heſſe and Fulda, and on the ſouth by Würzburg. Its length from north to ſouth is nearly 30 miles, and its breadth from weſt to eaſt 27. Agriculture is very flouriſhing, and great quantities of tobacco are cultivated in this county. Near Ilmenau there are many copper and ſilver mines, and iron and ſteel founderies. Salt is made at Salzungen and Schmalkald, and in many places are ſprings of mineral water. At Suhla and Schmalkald there are manufactures of iron and fire-arms. The Lutheran is the eſtabliſhed religion in the whole county. The principal river is the Werra. It contains 10 large and 5 ſmall towns. The former princes and counts of Henneberg likewiſe poſſeſſed the principalities of Coburg and Hildburghauſen; but that family becoming extinct by the death of George Erneſt in 1583, by a family compact entered into in 1554 Henneberg devolved to the houſes of Saxe; but the lordſhip of Schmalkald became the property of Heſſe-Caſſel. In the year 1660 the houſes of Saxe concluded a treaty

of

of partition at Weimar in 1660, in conſequence of which the Elector of Saxony, ſince the extinction of the line of Zeitz, poſſeſſes the town and diſtrict of Schleuſingen, the diſtricts of Suhla, Kühndorf, Benſhauſen, Veſra, and Rohr. To the ducal houſe of Saxe-Weimar belong the diſtricts of Ilmenau, Lichtenberg or Oſtheim, and Kaltennordheim. The mortgaged diſtrict of Fiſchberg was likewiſe annexed to the latter, but was redeemed by Fulda in 1707. Saxe-Meiningen has the greateſt part, namely, the diſtricts of Meiningen and Maſsfeld, Waſungen, Salzungen, Altendorf, Altenſtein, and Römhild. The dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Coburg-Saalfeld poſſeſs jointly the diſtrict of Themar. To Saxe-Hildburghauſen belongs the diſtrict of Behrungen, and to Heſſe-Caſſel, the diſtrict of Schmalkalden, the bailiwicks of Herrenbreitungen, Barchfeld, Broterode, and the diſtrict of Hallenberg. The village and caſtle of Schwartza belong to the Prince of Stolbergeudern. The caſtle of Henneberg, the family ſeat of the ancient counts, ſtood cloſe by the village of the ſame name, in the diſtrict of Maſsfeld, but was deſtroyed in the war with the peaſants in 1525; ſo that only ſome of its ruins are now to be ſeen. All the above-mentioned Saxon dukes aſſume the title of counts of Henneberg, on account of their reſpective ſhares of the county. The vote for it is given alternately in the Imperial college of princes, by the Elector of Saxony and the Duke of Saxe-Weimar; and at the circular diets of Franconia, Meiningen takes turns with the electoral houſe and Weimar. Hildburghauſen has not yet been able to eſtabliſh its right to vote at the Imperial and circular diets, although grounded upon various treaties. The quota of this county to the defence of the Empire and circle, is 190 florins, and to a chamber tax it pays 90 dollars 36 kr. to which the princes amongſt whom Henneberg is divided, contribute in proportion to their reſpective poſſeſſions.

HEPPENHEIM, a fine large village on the Eiſbach, in the diſtrict of Alzey, belonging to the electorate of the Palatinate, having churches for all three religions: 12 miles E. of Worms.

HERBEUMONT, a lordſhip and ſmall town on the river Simois, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a caſtle ſituated on a mountain, formerly belonging to the houſe of Löwenſtein-Wertheim. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Sedan.

HERBORN, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain in the county of Naſſau-Dillenburg and circle of Lower Rhine, with a celebrated Calviniſt academy, founded by the houſes of Naſſau-Dillenburg, Dietz, and Siegen. In the year 1739 the Prince of Orange took poſſeſſion of this town, upon the death of the Prince of Dillenburg. It lies 9 miles N.W. of Wetzlar.

HERBSTEIN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Fulda and circle of Upper Rhine, 13 miles W. of Fulda.

HERCK, a town and caſtle in the biſhopric of Liege, on a river of the ſame name, on the frontiers of Brabant: 13 miles N. N. W. of Tirlemont.

HERENTHALS, a ſmall town of Brabant, on the river Nethe, 22 miles E. of Antwerp.

HERFORD, a town in the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, on the rivers Werra and Aa, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It was formerly a free Imperial town, defended in the ancient manner, with a wall and ditches, and is of conſiderable extent. It is divided into the Old Town, New Town, and Radewig, connected by 5 wooden bridges. The firſt contains 362 houſes, the ſecond 319, and the third 126. The inhabitants are partly Calviniſts, partly Lutherans. They principally ſubſiſt by the trade in ale and linen. It has an academy and a collegium canonicorum, compoſed of a deacon and 12 canons, which was removed hither from Engern in 1414. The Knights of Malta have a commandery and a fine chapel at this place. In that part called the Liberty, which comprehends one third of the old town, is the princely abbey, the abbeſs of which is a ſtate of the Empire, with the rank of a princeſs and counteſs. She has a ſeat and vote at the Imperial and circular diets, and gives to a Roman month 8 florins, and to a chamber tax 81 dollars 14½ kr. The religious foundation of St. Mary on the Mountain, about 600 paces from the town, contains 12 nuns of noble extraction, and belongs likewiſe to the abbeſs. It lies 21 miles S.W. of Minden, in lat. 52° 8′ N. long. 6° 5′ E.

HERINGEN, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in Thuringia, on the river Helm, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt and the Count of Stolberg. It lies 6 miles S. E. of Nordhauſen.

HERLISHEIM, a town and caſtle of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the Lauch: 5 miles S. of Colmar.

HERMANNSBURG, a diſtrict and town of Lüneburg on the Oerze, 13 miles N. of Zell.

HERRENBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 7 miles N.W. of Tübingen.

HERRIEDEN, a ſmall town with a collegiate church, ſituated on the Altmühl, in Franconia, belonging to the Biſhop of Eichſtädt. It lies 5 miles S.S.W. of Anſpach.

HERRNSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wolau on the Bartſch. It lies in a fertile plain, and has a Catholic and Lutheran church. In the years 1710 and 1750 this place ſuſtained great injury by fire, and in the war of 1759 the greater part of it was laid in aſhes. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Trachenberg.

HERSBRUCK, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Pegnitz, above Lauf, which was annexed to Nürnberg during the war of the Bavarian ſucceſſion in 1704, and is a fief of the crown of Bohemia. It contains a church, a Latin ſchool, and a well-regulated hoſpital, which has a church of its own. The adjacent country yields great quantities of excellent hops, which, in favourable years, produce

between 60 and 70,000 gulden. The number of inhabitants exceeds 1500, above 50 of whom are beer-brewers: the beer made here is very ſtrong, and is frequently carried to diſtant provinces. It lies 16 miles W. of Nürnberg.

HERZBERG, a ſmall town of Saxony, in the electoral circle, on the Black Elſter, with ſalt-petre works: it has, likewiſe, ſome trade in wool and cloths. It lies 14 miles N. N. E. of Torgau.

HERZOGEN-AURACH, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the river Aurach, in the biſhopric of Bamberg: 11 miles N. N. E. of Nürnberg.

HERZOGENBUSCH, or Bois-le-Duc, a large, populous, well-fortified town of Brabant, at the conflux of the rivers Aa and Dommel. Theſe rivers form ſeveral canals in the town; within it is protected by a citadel, and without by 3 forts. The linen bleached here is of the beſt colour, and the inhabitants make very good knives and needles. They are of the Calviniſt and Catholic religion, but the latter are by far the moſt numerous. The diſtrict of the town is divided into 4 parts, Oſterwick, Kemperland, Puſand, and Maeſland. In the year 1787 great diſorders were committed by the garriſon, in the town; and out of 4000 houſes not more than 700 eſcaped being plundered, or at leaſt having their windows broken. In 1794 it was taken by the French. It lies 21 miles E. N. E. of Breda, and as many W. S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51° 45′ N. long. 2° 59′ E.

HESDIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the river Canche. Its fortifications were greatly improved in 1710. Old Heſdin, which was deſtroyed by the troops of the Emperor Charles V. in 1553, is at preſent a ſmall place about a mile from the former. It lies 17 miles N. of Abbeville.

HESSE, a landgravate, in the circle of Upper Rhine, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Paderborn and dutchy of Brunſwick, on the eaſt by the Eychsfeld and Thuringia, on the ſouth by Fulda and Wetteravia, and on the weſt by Naſſau, Witgenſtein, and Waldeck. It is divided into Upper and Lower Heſſe, the former of which, being the northern part, is ſituated near the rivers Werra, Fulda, Schwalm, Diemel, and Weſer, and is ſubject to Heſſe-Caſſel; but the latter, or the ſouthern part, lies on the Lohne, and belongs principally to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. Heſſe and Thuringia were originally united. Henry the Child, a prince of Brabant, in right of his mother, who was by birth Landgravine of Thuringia, in 1247, inherited Heſſe, which had been ſeparated from the landgravate of Thuringia. His deſcendants were divided into the lines of Caſſel and Marpurg. Philip the Magnanimous, ſo celebrated in the hiſtory of the Reformation, again united the whole landgravate of Heſſe, and was the general anceſtor of all the houſes of Heſſe. By his ſons, Heſſe was divided into Caſſel, Marpurg, Rheinfels, and Darmſtadt. Lewis and Philip, the former of Marpurg, the latter of Rheinfels, died without children. William IV. eldeſt ſon of Philip the Magnanimous, founder of the line of Caſſel, was ſucceeded in 1592 by his ſon Maurice, who in 1605 embraced the Calviniſt religion, and in 1627 reſigned the government in favour of his ſon, William V. This landgrave introduced the right of primogeniture in the houſe of Caſſel, officiated as head of the family during the thirty years war, and died in 1637, leaving his ſon, William VI. a minor, under the guardianſhip of his mother, Amelia Elizabeth. He was followed by his ſon William VII. and the latter by his brother Charles, whoſe eldeſt ſon, Frederic, aſcended the throne of Sweden, and in 1730, upon his father's abdication, made his brother, William VIII. governor of his German dominions, ceding to him the hereditary right to Hanau, to which he ſucceeded in 1736, by the death of the laſt count of Hanau, John Reinhard. Frederic dying in 1751 without iſſue, William VIII. became ſole ſovereign. In 1749 the hereditary Prince Frederic embraced the Catholic religion, and in 1754, by a contract, pledged himſelf to his family and ſubjects that no alteration ſhould be made in the government either in church or ſtate. This was guaranteed by England, Denmark, Sweden, Pruſſia, and Holland. In the war of 1756, during which William VIII. died, in 1760, the troops of Heſſe-Caſſel ſerved in the allied armies in Engliſh pay, and Heſſe was frequently the theatre of war, being almoſt continually in the poſſeſſion of the French. He was ſucceeded by the above-mentioned Frederic II. who in 1775 again hired his troops into the ſervice of England, againſt the rebel colonies in America. He was followed in 1785 by his ſon the preſent landgrave, William IX.

From the principal line of Heſſe-Caſſel are deſcended two other lines, thoſe of Philipſthal and Rheinfels. The former commenced with Philip, the brother of the Landgrave Charles, who died in 1721: that of Rheinfels was founded by Erneſt, the ſecond ſon of the Landgrave Maurice, by whoſe ſons, William and Charles, it was ſubdivided into the lines of Rothenburg and Wanfreid, from the latter of which ſprung the branch of Eſchwege. Both are ſince extinct, and that of Rothenburg alone remains.

Darmſtadt, the other principal line of Heſſe, was founded by George I. youngeſt ſon of Philip the Magnanimous. He had three ſons. Lewis V. the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father in Darmſtadt; Philip obtained Butzbach, and died without iſſue; Homburg in 1622 fell to the ſhare of Frederic, who was the founder of that line. Lewis V. introduced the right of primogeniture in the houſe of Darmſtadt. He was followed by his ſon, George II. and the latter by his ſon, Lewis VI. who ſurvived his eldeſt ſon, Lewis VII. a few months, whereby the government devolved to his ſecond ſon, Erneſt Lewis, who in 1739 was ſucceeded by his ſon, Lewis VIII. and the latter in 1768, by his ſon, the reigning landgrave, Lewis IX.—The line of Homburg was ſubdivided by the above-mentioned Landgrave Frede-

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ric's ſons, William, Chriſtopher, and Frederic, into the lines of Bingenheim and Homburg. The former left no male iſſue, and thus this line was reunited in the perſon of the Landgrave Frederic, who was ſucceeded by his ſon, Frederic James. He was followed in 1746 by his younger brother's ſon, Frederic Charles; and the latter, in 1751, by his ſon, Frederic Lewis William Chriſtian.

The houſe of Heſſe has 3 votes in the college of princes; one for each of the principal reigning lines, and the third belongs to Caſſel, on account of Hersfeld. The houſe of Darmſtadt has the juriſdiction and patronage over the city of Wetzlar; and the princes of this houſe, by the privilege of the Emperor Ferdinand II. are of age at 18, whereas thoſe of Heſſe-Caſſel muſt firſt attain the age of 25. The ſtates are compoſed of the nobility, prelates, and towns. The quota of Heſſe-Caſſel to a Roman month is 1096 florins 45 kr. and of Darmſtadt, 663 florins. The former contributes to a chamber tax 472 dollars 55½ kr. and for the county of Katzenellenbogen, 25 dollars 79¼ kr.: Darmſtadt gives 313 dollars 18 kr.

HETTSTADT, a ſmall town on the Wipper, in the county of Mansfeld. This town, with its copper-works, is immediately ſubject to the office of inſpection at Eiſleben. It lies 7 miles S.S.E. of Aſcherſleben.

HEUSDEN, a very ſtrong town containing about 600 houſes, near the Maas, in South Holland. In the diſtrict of this town is the village of Oud Heuſden. It lies 8 miles W.N.W. of Herzogenbuſch.

HEYDECK, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Neuburg in Bavaria, on the frontiers of Franconia. It was formerly an Imperial lordſhip, but now belongs to the elector palatine. It lies 16 miles N. of Aichſtädt.

HEYDENHEIM, a ſmall town and lordſhip, with a caſtle called Hellenſtein, ſituated on the river Brenz, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 8 miles S. of Aalen.

HEYDINGSFELD, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, about 3 miles S. of Würzburg.

HEYLIGELAND, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, on the coaſt of Ditmarſh, near the mouth of the rivers Eyder, Elbe, and Weſer. The inhabitants, 2000 in number, ſubſiſt by fiſhing. The garriſon is under a commandant and lieutenant. A fire is kept up here by night as a guide to veſſels. It belonged to the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, but was taken by the Danes in 1714, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. Lat. 54° 11′ N. long. 6° 5′ E.

HEYTMERTSEN, a town of the circle of Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, ſituated on the Erft, 11 miles N.W. of Bonn, and as many S. of Cologne.

HIDDENSOE, a ſmall iſland, about 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth, in the Baltic, weſt of the iſland of Rügen, belonging to Swediſh Pomerania.

HILDBURGHAUSEN. The houſe of Saxe-Hildburghauſen is a branch of the family of Saxe-Gotha, which poſſeſſes in the principality of Coburg the 6 diſtricts of Hildburghauſen, Veilſdorf, Eiſsfeld, Heldburg, Königſberg, and Sonnenfeld, which form a ſeparate principality. The ducal reſidence, Hildburghauſen, is ſituated on the Werra, containing handſome houſes and a fine caſtle. The colleges of government meet in the town-houſe of this place. It has likewiſe a Lutheran pariſh-church. The new town, built near the Schleuſing gate, and the prince's park, deſerve to be mentioned. It lies 14 miles N.N.W. of Coburg, in lat. 50° 28′ N. long. 8° 34′ E.

HILDESHEIM, a biſhopric in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſurrounded by the principalities of Calenberg, Wolfenbüttel, Grubenhagen, Halberſtadt, and Lüneburg. Its numerous mountains are covered with thick foreſts, and its rivers abound in fiſh. The biſhopric contains 8 large, 4 ſmall towns, and 234 villages, which are divided into 16 diſtricts. The inhabitants derive their principal ſubſiſtence from the trade in charcoal and yarn. Moſt of them are Calviniſts; but the biſhop and chapter, with the remainder, are Catholics. The chapter is compoſed of 42 canons. The biſhop has the ſpiritual juriſdiction over the Catholics; but according to the treaty of Weſtphalia, and the compact made with the electoral houſe of Brunſwick in 1711, the Proteſtants are ſubject to the conſiſtory, in which the epiſcopal chancellor has the firſt place, but not the title of preſident, nor can he give his vote in matters relative ſolely to religion. In the ſixteenth century, whilſt John IV. of the houſe of Saxe-Lauenburg was biſhop, this ſee loſt very much in its conteſts with the houſe of Brunſwick. But by the treaty of 1642, all, except 4 diſtricts, Koldingen, Lutter, Bahrenberg, and Weſterhof, was reſtored to it again. Upon this account, the principality of Calenberg pays 53 florins, and Wolfenbüttel 4 florins 1 groſch and 6 pfennings towards the quota of this biſhopric for a Roman month, which amounts to 536 florins: and out of 72 dollars 38¾ kr. which it contributes to a chamber tax, the electorate of Brunſwick pays 2 dollars 25¼ kr.

HILDESHEIM, the capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, the hereditary protection of which is veſted in the Elector of Brunſwick, who upon that account keeps a company of ſoldiers there. It is large but not fortified, and is ſituated on the river Innerſte, which waſhes the north-weſt ſide of it, and is divided into two branches, forming an iſland, covered with delightful gardens. It is divided into the old and new town, which have been united ſince 1783, but ſtill have their reſpective magiſtrates, who meet together under the name of the joint council upon public buſineſs. The magiſtracy of both towns and moſt of the citizens are Lutherans, but the remainder is Roman Catholics. By virtue of the treaty of Weſtphalia the Proteſtants have 8 churches and an academy: the latter contains a library. The cathedral belongs to the Catholics. The city acknowledges the biſhop for its ſovereign, but does not pay allegiance to him. The town

maintains 3 companies of foot-ſoldiers, and the biſhop 2 companies excluſive of his guard. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Hannover, in lat. 52° 9′ N. long. 7° 48′ E.

HILDESHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Eiffel, belonging to the Elector of Triers. It contains a fortified caſtle and a convent, and is generally called Hilleſheim. It lies 14 miles S. S. W. of Arenbergthal.

HILPOLSTEIN, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, in the principality of Neuburg, 20 miles N. of Aichſtädt.

HILSPACH, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Moſbach, in the Lower Palatinate, with a church, belonging jointly to the Catholics and Calviniſts, and another for the Lutherans: 17 miles E. of Philipſburg.

HIRSCHAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, 7 miles N. N. E. of Amberg.

HIRSCHBERG, a well-built, populous town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Bober and Zacke. The pariſh-church in the town belongs to the Catholics. In the midſt of the market-place ſtands the town-houſe. The fine gardens of the inhabitants in the ſuburbs, and the bleaching-grounds, are particularly worthy of notice: the latter form the principal article of their trade; their exports in bleached goods amounting in favourable years to 3 million, and in the worſt to 1 million dollars. Next to Breſlau it is the greateſt trading town in Sileſia, and contains upwards of 6000 inhabitants. About 5 miles from the town are the celebrated warm baths and ſprings belonging to the family of Schafgotſch. Near it a Lutheran church and ſchool have been built, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt. It lies 7 miles W. N. W. of Kupferberg, in lat. 50° 48′ N. long. 13° 29′ E.

HIRSCHBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Saale, with a caſtle in Vogtland, belonging to the counts Reuſs of Eberſdorf. Great quantities of ſtockings are manufactured here. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Lobenſtein.

HIRSCHFELD was formerly a Benedictine abbey, but at the concluſion of the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, was ſecularized, and given as a principality to the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel. It lies between Lower Heſſe, Thuringia, and Fulda: the capital is likewiſe called

HIRSCHFELD, or HERSFELD, and is a pretty large place, ſituated on the Fulda, with a Calviniſt academy, a princely caſtle, and a handſome church. In the war of 1756 it was frequently in the hands of the French troops. It lies 20 miles N. of Fulda.

HIRSCHHORN, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Neckar, above Heidelberg, which till 1632 belonged to the family of the ſame name, but is now annexed to the electorate of Mentz.

HIRZTBERG, a town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia and circle of Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Eſſt: 15 miles S. of Lippſtadt.

HITZAKER, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Danneberg, in Lüneburg: 7 miles N. of Danneberg.

HÖCHST, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Mayn, ſituated near the junction of the Nidda with that river. It belongs to the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and has a porcelain manufactory. It lies 6 miles W. of Frankfurt.

HÖCHSTADT, a caſtle, diſtrict, and town, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, in Franconia, on the river Aiſch: 13 miles S. S. W. of Bamberg.

HOCHSTADT, a ſmall town and caſtle, with a diſtrict comprehending 5 bailiwicks, in the principality of Neuburg, on the Danube, at the mouth of the little river Egwied, between Donauwerth and Dillingen. Auguſt 13, 1704, a ſignal victory was gained here by the Engliſh and Imperialiſts over the Elector of Bavaria and the French Marſhal Tallard, 12,000 of their beſt troops being taken priſoners by the Duke of Marlborough.

HOECKELUM, a ſmall town of South Holland, 1½ mile from Aſperen, and the ſame diſtance from Leerdam.

HOF, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict of Vogtland, on the Saale, belonging to the principality of Bayreuth. The town has 4 churches, a ſuperintendency, an academy, 3 ſuburbs, and conſiderable manufactures of cotton, linen, and very fine paper. The number of houſes in the town is 602, and of inhabitants 4800. At night it is lighted by 102 lamps. The adjacent country contains quarries of excellent marble. It lies 8 miles S. S. W. of Oelſnitz.

HOFF, a ſmall town in the circle of Ollmütz and margravate of Moravia, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein: the inhabitants carry on a great trade in wool. It lies 8 miles N. of Liebau.

HOFFHEIM, a convent of Upper Heſſe, the vicinity of which yields good Rheniſh wine: 10 miles W. of Frankfurt.

HOF-GIESSMAR, a town and diſtrict of Lower Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel. It is divided into the old and new town, and near it is a medicinal ſpring: 12 miles N. of Caſſel.

HOHEMAUT, a royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the Meyta. In 1774 it was greatly damaged by fire. It lies 9 miles N. N. W. of Leitomiſchel.

HOHENBERG, a county in the Schwarzwald, in Swabia, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, on the river Neckar. It is divided into the upper and lower county, and is named after the ruined caſtle of Hohenberg.

HOHENELBE, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Bohemia, where the Elbe, which riſes in the Sileſian lordſhip of Kynaſt, becomes a river. It lies in the circle of Königingratz, belongs to Count Morzin, and has a fine tin-mine. It lies 23 miles N. of Königingratz.

HOHENFRIEDBURG, a ſmall town of Lower Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, 8 miles S. S. W. of Strigau, belonging to Count Nimtſch. Between this place and Strigau, on the 4th of June

1745, the Pruſſians gained a deciſive victory over the Auſtrians and Saxons.

Hohenlohe, a principality in the circle of Franconia, bordering on the maſterſhip of Mergentheim, the biſhopric of Würzburg, the principality of Anſpach, the territories of the Imperial towns of Rothenburg and Swabian Hall, the dutchy of Würtemberg, the electorates of Mentz and of the Palatinate. It derives its name from the caſtle of Hohenlohe, which was the family ſeat of the counts of Hohenlohe, and ſtood cloſe by the village of Hollach, in Anſpach, near Uffenheim.

The principality contains 10 large, 3 ſmall towns, and 12 caſtles. The ſituation of the country is favourable to agriculture and the cultivation of wine, abounding in wood and cattle; fat oxen are annually ſent from hence to Straſburg and Paris, to the value of 500,000 florins. The inhabitants are almoſt all Lutherans, but moſt of the ſovereigns have been Catholics ſince the ſeventeenth century. They are divided into 2 principal lines, namely, Neuenſtein and Waldenburg. That of Neuenſtein is ſubdivided into Langenburg, Ingelfingen, and Kirchberg; who are Calviniſts. The houſe of Waldenburg is divided into the lines of Bartenſtein and Schillingsfurſt, adheres to the Catholic religion, was raiſed to the princely rank, and made a ſtate of the Empire by the Emperor Charles VII. in 1744. The ſame took place with reſpect to Neuenſtein in 1764, but they have not yet been introduced into the college of princes of the Empire, but belong to that of Franconian counts, in which they have the precedence, together with 6 votes. The principality of Hohenlohe pays 162 florins to a Roman month, namely, Neuenſtein 87 florins, Waldenburg 75; towards the expences of the circle 144 florins, the former line 88, and the latter 56; and to a chamber tax Neuenſtein contributes 89 dollars 29½ kr. and Waldenburg 67 dollars 7½ kr.

Hohenstadt, a lordſhip and ſmall town, in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 14 miles E. of Landſkron.

Hohenstein, a county of Thuringia, bounded by Anhalt, Brunſwick, Eichsfeld, and Schwarzenburg, formerly belonging to its own counts, as a fief of Halberſtadt, and when they became extinct it was again annexed to Halberſtadt. It afterwards devolved to the counts of Sayn and Witgenſtein, and after them to the electors of Brandenburg, as princes of Halberſtadt, who incorporated it with the government of that principality, and removed the archives of Hohenſtein to Halberſtadt. The counts of Witgenſtein ſtill retain the title and arms. This county ſuſtained great injury by the ſeven years war.

Hohenstein, an ancient caſtle, ſituated on a mountain, with a diſtrict of 9 villages, in the Harz, in the county of Hohenſtein, 5 miles N. of Nordhauſen. It was ceded to Hannover in 1777 by the counts of Stollberg, to whom it belonged.

Hohenstein, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the circle of Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, belonging to the electorate of Saxony, 20 miles E. S. E. of Dreſden. In the year 1724 this place ſuſtained great injury by fire. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by ſpinning and linen-weaving. The Elector keeps a breed of Spaniſh ſheep here.

Hohentweil, a celebrated fortreſs belonging to the Duke of Würtemberg, ſituated near the Lake of Conſtance, and entirely ſurrounded by the Auſtrian territories. It is compoſed of the upper fortreſs, containing an inn and a brewery, the lower fortreſs, and the caſtle, which ſtands on a high rock, and into which no one is admitted without the expreſs permiſſion of the court. It lies 9 miles E. N. E. of Schaffhauſen.

Hohenzollern, a princely county of Swabia, between the Danube and the Neckar, ſurrounded by Würtemberg, Fürſtenberg, and the county of Hochberg. It belongs to the princes of Hohenzollern, who are divided into two lines, namely, Hechingen and Sigmaringen. Both of them are of the Catholic religion, and the princes and counts of Hohenzollern are hereditary chamberlains of the Holy Roman Empire, which office is always performed by the eldeſt of the family. Only the reigning ſovereigns of this family have the title of princes. In conſequence of their relationſhip to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, they aſſume the title of burgraves of Nürnberg, and the Elector of Brandenburg bears the title of Hohenzollern, being deſcended from that family. The Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen alone has a vote in the Imperial college of princes. Sigmaringen has a vote at the diets of the circle. Hohenzollern is a perfectly independent principality; the princes of Sigmaringen likewiſe maintain the ſame, with reſpect to themſelves, in oppoſition to Auſtria, which claims the ſupreme juriſdiction over them, and of which Vöringen and Haigerloch are actual fiefs. The quota of Hechingen to a Roman month is 95 florins, and of Haigerloch 57. The contribution of Vöringen and Sigmaringen ſhould be 138 florins, but this is ſuperſeded by the claims of Auſtria. To a chamber tax, Hechingen, Sigmaringen, and Haigerloch, give 43 dollars 25½ kr. apiece. The revenues of each of the reigning princes of both families are ſaid to amount to 30,000 florins (5250*l.* ſterling). Hohenzollern, the family place, is an ancient caſtle, ſtanding on a hill, 14 miles S. S. W. of Tübingen.

Hohlfeld, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Wiſend, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, 14 miles E. of Bamberg.

Hohnstein, a town containing about 400 houſes, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, ſituated on the Mulda, belonging to the Count of Schönburg. In 1787 it ſuſtained great injury by fire. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Zwickau.

Holeschau, a lordſhip and ſmall town in the circle of Prerau in Moravia, not far from the river Morau: 9 miles S. S. E. of Prerau.

Holland, a diſtrict, and pretty large town, with

with a caſtle, in Hockerland, in Eaſt Pruſſia: 14 miles S. S. E. of Elbing.

Holstein, a dutchy of Lower Saxony, bounded on the ſouth by the dutchy of Lüneburg, the territories of the Imperial cities of Hamburg and Lübeck, and the Elbe; on the weſt, by the Elbe and German Ocean; on the north and eaſt, by Sleſwick and the Baltic Sea. This country, particularly along the German Ocean and the Elbe, is very fertile, and has an excellent breed of cattle. The interior is the worſt part: along the Baltic, between Kiel and Lübeck, it is in general fruitful. In this part moſt of the eſtates of the nobility are ſituated, the peaſants belonging to which are the property of their maſters. Including Pinneberg and Altona, this dutchy contains 14 large and 18 ſmall towns, 3500 ſquare miles, and 310,000 inhabitants, 40,000 of whom live in the towns. For the improvement of trade and navigation, it was reſolved, in 1774, to unite the Baltic Sea and German Ocean, by means of a canal, which, after ſeveral neceſſary preparations, was begun in 1777. It commences 2½ miles eaſt of Kiel, and is carried to the Flemhuder Sea, a lake formed by the river Eider, which runs from hence through Rendſburg, and diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean. The river not being perfectly navigable from the lake to Rendſburg, the canal was carried on to that place, in the ſame manner as from Kiel to the lake. From thence the navigation of the Eider was before ſecure, ſo that there is now a free paſſage from the Baltic into the German Ocean. The canal on the ſurface of the water is 100, and the bed 54 feet in breadth; the depth every where is above 10 feet. It has 6 ſluices or locks, 3 between the Baltic and the Flemhuder lake, and 3 from thence to Rendſburg. They are conſtructed ſo that veſſels of 100 feet in length, and 26½ wide, may conveniently paſs through each of them in 8 or 10 minutes; and over the canal are 2 bridges of hewn free-ſtone. This work was completed in the year 1784.

The dutchy of Holſtein is compoſed of Holſtein Proper, Stormar, Ditmarſh, and Wagria, the 3 former of which were formerly called North Albingen, or Saxony beyond the Elbe. The Emperor Charlemagne ſubdued the independent Saxons who inhabited this country, and at the peace with the Daniſh king Hemming in 811, fixed upon the Eider as the boundary between Germany and Denmark. Hereupon the diſtrict ſouth of the Eider was placed under the protection of a margrave, as a mark or frontier diſtrict. In the ſequel it was annexed to the dutchy of Saxony; and one of the Saxon dukes, who was afterwards Emperor, by the title of Lothaire II. gave it as a fief to Adolph I. Count of Schauenburg, in 1106. Upon the deceaſe of the laſt count, Adolph VIII. in 1459, Chriſtian I. of Denmark, the ſon of Adolph's ſiſter Hedwig, by Dietrich Count of Oldenburg, obtained poſſeſſion of Holſtein. Under this ſame Chriſtian I. this county was, in 1474, raiſed to a dutchy by the Emperor Frederic III. and incorporated with Ditmarſh. His ſon John ſucceeding to the crown of Denmark, gave the territories of Sleſwick and Holſtein to his brother Frederic, but an intimate connexion was ſtill preſerved between the two countries. Upon the depoſition of Chriſtian II. John's ſon, Duke Frederic I. mounted the throne, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Chriſtian III. who divided Sleſwick and Holſtein between his brothers, John the elder, and Adolph, but ſo as to maintain the former connexion with Denmark. John died without iſſue in 1580. The ſame year his dominions were, by the treaty of Flenſborg, divided between Duke Adolph and Frederic II. King of Denmark, ſon of Chriſtian III.

Frederic II. had a brother, John the younger, who was the founder of the line of Sunderburg. Frederic was ſucceeded in the crown of Denmark by Chriſtian IV. Frederic III. Chriſtian V. Frederic IV. Chriſtian VI. Frederic V. and Chriſtian VII. Duke John of Sunderburg left 4 ſons, the founders of 4 different families, all of which, except thoſe of Auguſtenburg and Beck, are at preſent extinct, and their portions annexed to Denmark. The above-mentioned Duke Adolph was the anceſtor of all the dukes of Holſtein-Gottorp: he left his dominions to his 3 ſons, Frederic II. Philip, and John Adolph, the laſt of whom was ſucceeded by his ſon Frederic III. who by the peace of Roſchild, in 1658, acquired the ſovereignty over the dutchy of Sleſwick. His ſon and ſucceſſor Chriſtian Albert, in conſequence of his unfortunate diſſenſions with Chriſtian V. of Denmark, was twice expelled his country, but it was at length reſtored to him by the treaty of Altona in 1689. Under his ſon and ſucceſſor Frederic IV. great miſunderſtandings again aroſe, reſpecting the right of erecting forts; but Frederic being powerfully ſupported by his brother-in-law Charles VII. of Sweden, he was ſecured by the treaty of Travendahl from further encroachment; ſoon after, the Duke was killed at the battle of Cliſſow in 1702. His ſon and ſucceſſor Charles Frederic being a minor, his uncle Duke Chriſtian Auguſtus aſſumed the adminiſtration of Holſtein-Gottorp; but in the wars which commenced about that time, all the territories of the houſe of Gottorp fell into the hands of Denmark, and at the peace of 1720 Duke Charles Frederic ceded his ſhare of Sleſwick to that crown. His ſon Charles Peter Ulric, by Anna the daughter of the Ruſſian Emperor Peter I. was declared grand duke and heir to the throne of Ruſſia by the Empreſs Elizabeth in 1743. In 1745 he married the Princeſs Catharina Alexiewna, Princeſs of Anhalt-Zerbſt, aſſumed the government of Ruſſia in 1762, by the title of Peter III. and died the ſame year, leaving behind him a ſon, the Grand Duke Paul Petrowitſch. His couſin Adolph Frederic, formerly Biſhop of Lübeck, ſon of Duke Frederic Auguſtus, who was a brother of Duke Frederic IV. was appointed ſucceſſor to the throne of Sweden, which he aſcended in 1751, and died in 1771. His ſon Guſtavus III. was aſſaſſinated in 1792, leaving as his

his ſucceſſor, his ſon Guſtavus Adolphus IV. during whoſe minority his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, was made regent of the kingdom. The above-mentioned Grand Duke of Ruſſia, Paul Petrowitſch (who ſucceeded to the throne of Ruſſia in 1796), upon coming of age in 1773, ratified the agreement concluded during his minority in 1767, and ceded his ſhare of Holſtein to Chriſtian VII. King of Denmark, in lieu of the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, which he at the ſame time gave to the younger branch of the houſe of Holſtein-Gottorp, deſcended from Chriſtian Auguſtus, brother of Duke Frederic IV.; ſince which time the whole dutchy of Holſtein has been under the government and juriſdiction of the King of Denmark. At the diets of the Empire, the King of Denmark has a ſeat and vote in the college of princes for Holſtein. The vote for Holſtein-Gottorp was in 1773 given to the above-mentioned younger line. Holſtein, according to the matricula of the Empire, is obliged to furniſh 40 horſe and 80 foot. Its contribution to a chamber tax is 378 rix-dollars 63 kr.

HOLTEN, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip in the dutchy of Cleve, 11 miles S. S. E. of Weſel.

HOLZAPFEL, a county in the principality of Naſſau-Siegen. It is compoſed of the former Imperial lordſhip of Eſterau, and diſtrict of Iſſelbach, which John Lewis Prince of Naſſau-Hadamar ſold in 1643, to the celebrated Imperial general, Count Peter of Holzapfel, and in the ſame year the Emperor raiſed it to the rank of a county. It belongs at preſent to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Hoym, who has a ſeat and vote for it in the college of Weſtphalian counts. Holzapfel, which was before a village, obtained the privileges of a town in 1688, and has a Latin ſchool. It lies 12 miles S. S. E. of Coblentz.

HOLZMUNDEN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Wolfenbüttel, on the Weſer, at the conflux of that river and the Holz. It contains a general ſuperintendency, a large ſchool eſtabliſhed in 1760, a conſiderable library, and manufactures of iron and ſteel. It lies 15 miles S. S. E. of Pyrmont.

HOMBURG, a town of the principality of Zweybrücken, ſituated on a mountain. It was built in 1682, and had a fortified caſtle, which was demoliſhed in conſequence of the peace of Baden in 1714. The diſtrict belonged jointly to the houſe of Naſſau-Weilburg and Zweybrücken, but Charles Prince of Naſſau-Weilburg exchanged his part for the diſtrict of Alſenz in 1756. It lies 5 miles N. of Zweybrücken.

HOMBURG, a ſmall town and caſtle of Upper Heſſe, ſituated on the Ohm: it belongs to Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and lies 12 miles N.W. of Marburg.

HOMBURG, an ancient caſtle on a mountain, with the title of a county, in Brunſwick, part of which belongs, with Calenberg, to the Elector of Hannover, and the remainder to Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel.

HOMBURG, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict of the principality of Homburg, on the Lahn, oppoſite the mountainous and woody tract of land called the Heights, about 8 miles from Frankfurt, and as many from Friedberg. It is the reſidence of the landgraves of Heſſe Homburg, who are Calviniſts. It has a regularly built ſuburb, Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, a commercial academy founded in 1774, and a good glaſs manufactory. In its neighbourhood are 2 villages inhabited by French refugees.

HOOGE, a ſmall Daniſh iſland, to the weſt of the iſland of North Strand, off the coaſt of Jütland, on which ſtands a village of the ſame name.

HOORN, a town of North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. At this place the deputies of North Holland aſſemble, and the college of admiralty ſits alternately for 3 months here and at Enkhuyſen. It has a great trade in Dutch butter and cheeſe, and the herring-fiſhery here is conſiderable. At this place many ſhips of war and merchant-veſſels are built. It was ſeveral times in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh in 1799 during their ſtay in North Holland. It lies 16 miles N. N. E. of Amſterdam.

HORASDIOWITZ, a town, with a Minorite convent, in the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, belonging to the Prince of Löwenſtein: 16 miles W. of Piſek.

HORB, a ſmall town on the Neckar, in the county of Hohenberg, in Swabia, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, which has a good trade in cloth: 13 miles N.W. of Hohenzollern.

HORN, a ſmall town in the county of Lippe, in Weſtphalia: 9 miles N. of Paderborn, and 9 S. E. of Detmold.

HORN, a ſmall town with a caſtle and college, on the rivulet Tiffer, in Lower Auſtria, towards Moravia, in the circle above the Manhardſberg: 8 miles W. of Eggenburg.

HORNBACH, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Zweybrücken, on a river of the ſame name.

HORNBERG, a town in the Schwarzwald, on the river Guttach, with a caſtle on a mountain, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, ſituated at the end of the valley of Kinzing: 12 miles N.W. of Rothweil.

HORNBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Olſe, which falls into the Ocker near this place, ſituated in the principality of Halberſtadt, on the frontiers of Hildeſheim. Great quantities of hops are cultivated in the neighbourhood of this town. It lies 8 miles S. of Wolfenbüttel.

HORSTMAR, a diſtrict, caſtle, and pretty large town, ſituated on an eminence in the biſhopric of Münſter, in Weſtphalia. It has a collegiate church, and lies 23 miles N.W. of Münſter.

HORZITZ, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingratz, 11 miles N.N.W. of Königingratz.

HOSTOMITZ, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Beraun, ſituated near the river Litawa, 8 miles S. of Beraun.

HOUFFALIZE, a town of Luxemburg, on the river Ourth, 10 miles N.W. of Clervaux.

HÖXTER, a ſmall fortified town on the Weſer, over

over which is a ſtone bridge, in the territory of the Abbey of Corvey. The magiſtrates and inhabitants are Proteſtants, and have 2 churches; there are likewiſe 2 for Catholics, and a college of canons, which the Pope declared to be diſſolved, on account of a diſpute which they had with the Abbot of Corvey, but they placed themſelves under the protection of the Emperor. The commandant and garriſon belong to the Biſhop of Münſter, but the Duke of Brunſwick likewiſe claims the right of patronage, and of keeping a garriſon there. It lies 5 miles N. of Beverungen.

HOYERSWERDA, a ſmall town, caſtle, and ſtate lordſhip, on the Black Elſter, in Upper Luſatia. The inhabitants, who ſubſiſt by agriculture and gardening, are partly Germans and partly Vandals, for which reaſon divine ſervice is performed in both languages. In the year 1759, the Auſtrian General Von Vehla, with part of his army, was taken priſoner here by the Pruſſians. It lies 17 miles N. N. W. of Bautzen.

HOYM, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, on the Godel, at its junction with the Selke, ſituated between Quedlinburg and Aſcherſleben, in the principality of Anhalt. Hoym was formerly the reſidence of a branch of the houſe of Anhalt-Bernburg, before it removed to Schaumburg in Wetteravia. It is likewiſe the family place of the lords, but now the counts of Hoym, who poſſeſs conſiderable eſtates in the Elector of Saxony's dominions. It lies 7 miles E. of Quedlinburg.

HRADISCH, a large royal town of Moravia, on the river Morau, which gives name to one of the circles of that marquiſate. It is a frontier fortreſs towards Hungary, has a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, with a Franciſcan convent, and the adjacent country produces good wine. It lies 30 miles S. S. E. of Prague, in lat. 49° 7′ N. long. 15° 5′ E.

HUISSEN, a town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Cleve, on the frontiers of the Netherlands, 7 miles N. of Nimeguen.

HULEIN, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, belonging to the Biſhop of Ollmütz: 4 miles E. of Cremſier.

HULST, a town of Flanders, 14 miles W. N. W. of Antwerp. It is ſmall, but well fortified. It was taken by the French in 1747.

HULTSCHIN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau, 14 miles E. of Troppau.

HUNDSFELD, a village of Sileſia in the principality of Oels. It is now better known by the name of Friedrichsfeld, which was given it in 1743 in honour of the King of Pruſſia. It lies 5 miles N. E. of Breſlau.

HUNEFELD, a ſmall ancient town, with a collegiate and pariſh church, in the biſhopric of Fulda, 8 miles N. of Fulda.

HUNGARISCH BRODT, a ſmall town in the circle of Hradiſch in Moravia, near the frontiers of Hungary: 10 miles E. S. E. of Hradiſch.

HUNGEN, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle in Wetteravia, on the river Horlof, 11 miles N. N. E. of Friedberg, belonging to the princely houſe of Solms-Braunfels.

HUNINGUEN, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the diſtrict of Altkirch, ſituated on the Rhine: 2 miles N. of Baſle, and 14 E. of Altkirch.

HUSUM, a large, handſome, trading town, with a fine caſtle, in Sleſwick, oppoſite the iſland of North Strand, which is ſeparated from the diſtrict of Huſum by a ſtrait called the Heyer. It has a great trade in horſes and fat oxen, and of late years manufactures of cotton and leather have been eſtabliſhed, and the Dutch method of bleaching and making linen has been introduced. The oyſters taken at the iſlands near Huſum and Tondern are remarkably good. In the year 1603 this place obtained the privileges of a town from Duke Hans Adolph; before that time it was only a village. It lies 20 miles S. S. W. of Flenſborg.

HUTWYL, a ſmall town of the canton of Bern, in the bailiwick of Trachſelwald, 10 miles N. N. E. of Burgdorf.

HUY, a pleaſant town in the biſhopric of Liege, ſituated in the diſtrict of Condroz, in a valley on the Maas, which here receives the little river Hoioul. The Maas divides it into 2 parts, which are connected by a ſtone bridge. Although the town ſuſtained great injury in former wars, particularly in 1715, when its fortifications were demoliſhed, it ſtill contains many handſome houſes, 15 churches, 17 convents, an abbey, ſeveral chapels and hoſpitals, many paper-mills and iron founderies. The adjacent country yields iron, alum, ſulphur, coal, wine, corn, and fruits. It lies 13 miles E. of Namur.

HYERES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of France, near which the united French and Spaniſh fleets were defeated by the Engliſh in 1744.

I.

IBBENBURGEN, a ſmall town in the upper county of Lingen, in Weſtphalia, with ſtone-quarries and coal-mines: 7 miles N. of Tecklenburg.

ICHTERSHAUSEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, bordering on the county of Gleichen and the territory of Erfurt, belonging to Saxe-Gotha. This diſtrict is united with that of Wachſenburg.

IDSTEIN, a lordſhip of the circle of Upper Rhine in Wetteravia, formerly belonging to a diſtinct line of the houſe of Naſſau, which became extinct in 1721. It now belongs to the Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen. The chief town is likewiſe called

IDSTEIN: it is a ſmall place, with about 1300 inhabitants, a caſtle belonging to the prince, and a well-endowed academy. In the year 1779 a ſeminary for ſchoolmaſters was inſtituted here, upon which, and the improvement of the country ſchools, Charles William Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen ſpent 30,000 florins (upwards of 5000*l.* ſterling). It lies 13 miles N. of Mentz.

IGLAU, a well-built fortified town, on the river Igla, in the margravate of Moravia, in the circle of the ſame name, with good cloth manufactures: 10 miles S. of Deutſch-Brod.

ILANS, the capital of the Grey League, in the Griſons, ſituated on the Rhine, 15 miles S.W. of Chur.

ILM, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Thuringia, belonging to the princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt, as a fief of the ſenior of the houſe of Gotha. It lies 14 miles S. of Erfurt.

ILMENAU, a diſtrict and town, with a caſtle, ſituated on the Ilm, in Henneberg, on the ſouthern borders of Thuringia, ſubject to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. It has frequently ſuffered by fire, but ſtill contains 400 houſes. Near it is a ſpring of mineral water, likewiſe a copper and ſilver mine, which having been neglected for ſome time, was opened anew in 1784. It lies 17 miles E. S. E. of Schmalkald.

ILZHOFEN, a diſtrict and ſmall open town in the territory of the free Imperial city of Swabian Hall, on the high road from Creilſheim.

IMMENHAUSEN, a village of Lower Heſſe, in whoſe neighbourhood are iron-mines, 8 miles N. of Caſſel.

INGELFINGEN, a ſmall town on the river Kocher in Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, a particular branch of which bears the name and reſides here. Some years ago a new town was built near it, where many foreign artiſans and handicraftſmen have ſince ſettled. It lies 6 miles S. of Crautheim.

INGOLSTADT, a handſome fortified town on the Danube in the electorate of Bavaria, 35 miles S.W. of Ratiſbon. The rivulet which runs through the midſt of it is called the Schutter. In the upper pariſh-church are ſhown a valuable image of the Virgin Mary, an archangel Michael, and a golden cup embelliſhed with a great quantity of pearls and precious ſtones, which Duke Lewis brought with him out of France. The academy, the upper ſchool called Collegium Georgianum, that denominated Albertinum (which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits), with its magnificent hall and library, are worthy of obſervation. The Biſhop of Eichſtatt is always chancellor of the univerſity, founded in 1472, and improved in 1746 and 1774. This town has a privilege, by virtue of which all veſſels going by this place up the Danube are obliged to bring to and offer their goods for ſale here. It lies in lat. 48° 42′ N. long. 9° 2′ E.

INGROWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, 11 miles N. E. of Saaz.

INGWEILLER, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, in the diſtrict of Weiſſemburg, ſituated on the Motter, 21 miles N. N. W. of Straſburg.

INN, a river which riſes in the Griſons, runs through Bavaria and Tirol, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube at Paſſau. At its junction with that river the Inn is 110 paces broader than the Danube.

INOWROCLAW, a town of the Netz diſtrict in the circle of the ſame name, which in 1773 was ceded by Poland to the King of Pruſſia. The greater part of the waywodſhip of Inowroclaw was at the ſame time ſeparated from Poland.

INSPRUCK, the capital of Tirol, on the river Inn, with a handſome bridge over that river. It is divided into the old and new town, containing 574 houſes, upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, having conſiderable ſuburbs, and many fine churches and convents. In the Franciſcan church, among other things worth ſeeing, is the ſilver chapel, wherein is the tomb of the Archduke Ferdinand and his conſort Philippina. In the caſtle, the hall, the gallery with a great number of paintings, the treaſury, the library, and armory, deſerve notice. The room in which the Emperor Francis I. expired, in 1765, has been converted into a chapel, and at the ſame time a royal ſecular foundation for nuns of noble extraction was inſtituted, compoſed of an abbeſs, deaconeſs, ſub-deaconeſs, and 10 canoneſſes. Inſpruck is the ſeat of the governor and colleges of government of Tirol. The other remarkable places are, the town or council-houſe, the opera-houſe,

the great riding-ſchool, the fortifications, the menagerie, and the garden belonging to it. The Emperor Leopold I. founded an univerſity here in 1672, to which the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa, in 1745, gave the Ambroſian library, and augmented it with a great number of books from Vienna. In the year 1782 this univerſity was changed to a lyceum. The principal manufactures of Inſpruck are thoſe of gloves, ſilk and worſted ſtuffs, and all kinds of glaſs wares. It lies in lat. 47° 17′ N. long. 9° 7′ E.

INTERLACKEN, a convent and bailiwick of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz: 12 miles S. E. of Thun.

IPHOFEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict near the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, in Franconia, having a court of juſtice belonging to Würzburg: it lies 13 miles E. of Würzburg.

IPRES, a well-built fortified town of Flanders, on the river Iperlee, which by means of the canal of Böſingen, and the ſo called New Cut, greatly expedites the conveyance of goods by water to Nieuport, Oſtend, and Brügges. From 1678 till 1713 it was in the hands of the French. By the peace of Utrecht it was ceded to the Houſe of Auſtria, and in 1715 a garriſon was placed in it as a barrier town by the Dutch. In 1744 it was taken by the French, who, after partly demoliſhing the fortifications, reſtored it to the empreſs queen at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1792 it ſurrendered to the French; was retaken by the Auſtrians the ſame year; but in 1794 again fell into the hands of the French. Ipres has for ages been celebrated for its woollen manufactures, and the cloths made here are a principal article of the trade of the inhabitants. Cornelius Janſenius, from whom are ſprung the Janſeniſts, was biſhop of this place in 1658. The churches contain many paintings worthy of notice. It lies 15 miles W. of Courtray, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 32′ E.

IPS, a ſmall town on a river of the ſame name, in the quarter above the foreſt of Vienna, 20 miles W. of St. Poelten.

ISCHIA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, not far from the city of Naples, belonging to the King of Naples. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and abounds in minerals, wine, and ſulphur.

ISCHIA, a fortified town and citadel on a ſpot connected only by a narrow neck of land with the iſland of Iſchia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, yields good wine, has warm baths, and mines of gold and alum.

ISEO, LAGO D'ISEO, a lake on the frontiers of Breſcia and Bergamo, in the territory of Venice, on the ſhore of which ſtands the little town of Iſea. The river Oglio runs through it.

ISERLOHN, a well-built, populous, trading town, in the county of Mark, on the ſmall river Baar. The number of houſes, excluſive of the public buildings, is 668, and of the inhabitants 4300, amongſt whom are 3 Jewiſh families. In this town are between 50 and 60 great commercial houſes. The Lutheran is the eſtabliſhed religion, but Catholics and Calviniſts are alſo tolerated. Their manufactures conſiſt chiefly in a variety of articles of iron and braſs, and likewiſe of velvets, ſilks, and woollen ſtuffs. It lies 7 miles E. of Hagen, in lat. 51° 19′ N. long. 5° 22′ E.

ISERNIA, a ſmall town of Naples in the county of Moliſe; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

ISOLA, a ſmall town on a rocky iſland, which is connected with the continent by means of a bridge between Cabo d'Iſtria and Pirano in Iſtria, belonging to the Venetian territories.

ISOLA, a ſmall town of Naples in Calabria Oltra: it is the ſee of a biſhop.

ISOLE DI TREMITI, 3 iſlands in the Adriatic Sea, oppoſite the province of Capitanata in Naples, to which they belong. The principal of them, called St. Nicolo or Tremiti, has a Benedictine convent and a caſtle; on St. Donino there is likewiſe a convent, and Caprara is uninhabited. The Benedictine order has the right of keeping 25 ſoldiers on the iſlands of Tremiti for the protection of their convents.

ISSELBURG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the dutchy of Cleve, ſituated on the Old Iſſel, on the frontiers of Münſter: 14 miles E. of Emmerick.

ISTRIA, a diſtrict of Italy which forms a peninſula extending into the Gulf of Venice. It is bounded on the north by Carniola and Friul. The air of the country is unhealthy, but it is fertile in wine, oil, paſturage, and wood fit for ſhip-building. The inhabitants of the towns are of Italian origin, but the country people are deſcendants from the Sclavonians, and ſpeak a very rude language. Both the men and women of the level part of the country are very ſtout, and inured to the moſt laborious employments. Two thirds of this country formerly belonged to Venice, and the remainder to Auſtria; but by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 the Venetian part was ceded by France to the Emperor Francis II. who now poſſeſſes the whole of it.

ITALY. See the Introduction, p. 109.

IVOIX AU CARIGNAN, a ſmall town of Luxemburg, on the river Chiers. This place was given to Eugene Maurice, Count of Soiſſons, by Lewis XIV. with the title of the principality of Carignan. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Sedan.

IVREA, a town of Piedmont, and capital of the county of Canaveſe, on the river Doria, having a fort called Caſtiglio, and likewiſe a citadel and caſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Turin. It lies 22 miles N. of Turin.

IZEHOE, a tolerable, thriving town in the dutchy of Holſtein, on the Stör, belonging to the crown of Denmark. It is divided into the old and new town, and contains upwards of 2500 inhabitants. In the principal church of St. Lawrence are to be ſeen many monuments of princes and counts; and

there

there is alſo a Lutheran convent for nuns of noble extraction, at the head of which is an abbeſs: the nuns, 19 in number, live ſcattered in the town in their own houſes or in lodgings. The abbeſs is the firſt in rank of the nobility of Holſtein. A duty is exacted here from all ſhips coming from the Elbe, and from Willſter up the Stör. In the year 1738 King Chriſtian VI. eſtabliſhed a college for trade here. It lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Glückſtadt.

J.

JABLONKAU, an open town in the principality of Teſchen, ſituated on the river Elſa, between high mountains. About a mile from hence towards Hungary is a defile, defended by the fort of Jablonkau, erected in 1753. It lies 12 miles S. S. E. of Teſchen.

JACOBSHAGEN, a ſmall town in Farther Pomerania, 14 miles E. of Stargard, on the borders of the New Mark of Brandenburg, belonging, together with the diſtrict of Satzig, to the King of Pruſſia.

JAGERNDORF, a principality of Upper Sileſia, on the frontiers of Moravia. It was formerly a part of the principality of Troppau, and afterwards became a ſeparate principality, having its own princes out of the ducal houſe of Teſchen. The laſt of them, George Frederic, in 1595 ceded his dominions to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg; but as George Margrave of Brandenburg took the part of the Elector Palatine Frederic V. in the thirty years war, he was put to the ban by the Emperor Ferdinand II. and in 1623 Jägerndorf was taken from him and given to Prince Charles of Lichtenſtein. Frederic William Elector of Brandenburg, laying claim to Jägerndorf in 1686, was pacified by the ceſſion of the circle of Schwibus in Lower Sileſia; but Frederic II. King of Pruſſia and Elector of Brandenburg renewed his claims, entered Sileſia with a powerful army, and the glorious ſucceſs which attended the Pruſſian arms not only ſecured the half of this principality, but likewiſe the greater part of Sileſia, to the dominions of Pruſſia by the peace of Breſlaw. Its chief town is

JAGERNDORF, which is ſituated on the river Oppa in the Auſtrian part, and contains a fine caſtle. It lies 13 miles N. W. of Troppau.

JAMNITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym, 9 miles S. S. E. of Budweis.

JANOWICE, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip of Gneſen, in Poland.

JANOWITZ, a ſmall town on the river Bradawke, in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, belonging to the counts of Kolowrat: 7 miles S. W. of Klattau.

JARMEN, a town of Upper Saxony in Hither Pomerania, belonging to Sweden, 3 miles S. W. of Gutzko.

JAROMIRS, a town of Bohemia on the Elbe, in the circle of Königingrätz, 8 miles N. of Königingrätz.

JAROSZYN, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh, 14 miles W. N. W. of Kaliſh.

JASMUND, a promontory of the iſland of Rügen, off which, in 1715, a ſmart action took place between the Daniſh and Swediſh fleets, whereby the ſhips on both ſides were greatly damaged.

JAUER, a principality of Lower Sileſia, bounded on the eaſt by the principalities of Glogau, Liegnitz, and Schweidnitz; on the weſt, by Bohemia and Luſatia. Since 1742 it has belonged to the King of Pruſſia, and is under the government of Breſlaw. The capital is likewiſe called

JAUER, and lies in a delightful country on the rivulet of Jauer, which ſometimes runs with a very rapid current after rain or thaw. The inhabitants have a great trade. Before the town is a wooden church for the Lutherans, which was granted them at the peace of Münſter, and in 1709 they likewiſe obtained leave to erect a Latin ſchool. But the pariſh church belongs to the Catholics, who have another ſmaller one and a Franciſcan convent. It lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Liegnitz, in lat. 51° 2′ N. long. 13° 58′ E.

JAXTBERG, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, on the river Jagſt, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 10 miles S. of Mergentheim.

JENA, a diſtrict and town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale, in Thuringia. The town contains a caſtle, formerly the reſidence of a line of the family of Saxe-Weimar, likewiſe a celebrated univerſity founded by the Elector John Frederic in 1548; and which, together with the court of juſtice, belongs jointly to all the princes of the line of Erneſt. The univerſity, library, and cabinet of natural curioſities, are particularly worthy of notice. To the univerſity belong the diſtricts of Appolda and Remda. The Latin and German ſocieties are celebrated for their writings. The town is the ſeat of a ſuperintendency, and has a good Latin ſchool. In the year 1784 it contained 4367 inhabitants, excluſive of the ſtudents, fellows, and men and women ſervants. At the commencement of the above year an inundation of the Saale did conſiderable damage to the town. It lies 9 miles S. S. E. of Weimar, in lat. 50° 55′ N. long. 9° 9′ E.

JESI, a pretty good town, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the marquiſate of Ancona, on the river Fiumeſino. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Ancona.

JESSLIN, a ſmall town on the Black Elſter, in the electorate of Saxony, with a ſuperintendency. In the year 1729 great part of it was conſumed by fire. Good beer is brewed at this place, and ſome

wine produced in its neighbourhood. It lies 11 miles S. E. of Wittenberg.

JESSNITZ, a ſmall town on the Mulda, belonging to Anhalt-Deſſau. It is an open place, has 2 ſuburbs, and contains a great number of Jews: 10 miles S. of Deſſau.

JEVER, a diſtrict ſituated between Eaſt Frieſland and Oldenburg, on the North Sea, being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is divided into 3 parts, Oſtringen, Rüſtringen, and Wangerland, to which likewiſe belongs the iſland of Wangeroge. It was formerly annexed to the county of Oldenburg, but the laſt count, Anthony Günther, who died in 1667, left the town and diſtrict of Jever, by his will, to his ſiſter's ſon, John Prince of Anhalt-Zerbſt; and that houſe, after ſome contention, and the payment of 100,000 rix-dollars to Denmark, which power had laid claim to it, obtained peaceable poſſeſſion of this lordſhip in 1689.

JEVER, the only town in the above diſtrict, is not large, but is defended by ditches and ramparts. The colleges of government have their ſeat in this town; but appeals lie from them to Zerbſt. It is ſituated in that part of Jever called Oſtringen, and comprehends 2 bailiwicks.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a free mine-town, in the circle of Saaz, of the diviſion of Elnbogen, in Bohemia, ſituated in a valley, on the frontiers of Erzgebirge, 15 miles S. of Annaberg. Moſt of the houſes are of wood, and the principal ſupport of the inhabitants ariſes from the mines, and the manufacture of laces. There were formerly ſilver-mines in its neighbourhood.

JOHANNGEORGENSTADT, a pretty populous mine-town, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia. Its name is derived from the Elector of Saxony John George I. who built it in 1654 for the Proteſtant Bohemian refugees. It contains 374 houſes and a mine-office. The ſupreme juriſdiction is in the hands of the magiſtracy. Moſt of the inhabitants are miners. Beſides the mines, which are their principal ſupport, and which yield ſilver, tin, lead, iron, quickſilver, ſulphur, vitriol, and arſenic, the women carry on a conſiderable manufacture of laces. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Annaberg.

JOHANSBERG, a fine caſtle in the principality of Neiſſe, in Sileſia, belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlaw: 18 miles E. of Glatz.

JOINVILLE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne, on the river Marne: 15 miles S. E. of St. Dizier, and 21 N. of Chaumont en Baſſigny.

JÖRKAU, a ſmall town of the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, where a wholeſome kind of beer is brewed, great quantities of which are ſent to diſtant provinces. On a mountain above the town is the magnificent caſtle of Rothenhaus, and near it are celebrated alum-works. It lies 5 miles N. of Commotau.

JUDENBURG, the capital of Upper Stiria on the Mur, containing 140 houſes, a pariſh-church, and a Franciſcan convent, which has likewiſe a church belonging to it. This place lies 38 miles W. of Grätz.

JUDOIGNE, a ſmall town of Brabant, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated on the little river Gete. In the neighbourhood of this place, in 1706, the allies obtained a ſignal victory over the French. It lies 7 miles S. S. W. of Tirlemont.

JULIERS, JULICH, a dutchy in the circle of Weſtphalia, between Triers, Cologne, Liege, Gelderland, and Limburg, belonging to the Elector Palatine of Bavaria. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics; but in ſome places there are Calviniſts and Lutherans, who are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion. It had formerly its own dukes, to whom belonged alſo the neighbouring dutchies of Cleve and Berg, and ſome other diſtricts, whoſe family became extinct in 1609. Hereupon commenced the well-known diſpute concerning the ſucceſſion to Jüliers, the principal candidates for which were, the houſe of Saxony, both of the line of Albert and Erneſt, the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Count Palatine of Neuburg: the two latter, after obtaining poſſeſſion of it, took up arms againſt each other. Brandenburg was ſupported by the Dutch, and the Count Palatine of Neuburg by Spain. At length they concluded to divide theſe territories in ſuch a manner that the former ſhould retain the dutchy of Cleves and counties of Mark and Ravenſberg, and the latter the dutchies of Jüliers and Berg. The capital is likewiſe called

JULIERS, and is ſituated on the Rur. It is fortified, has a good citadel, a large collegiate church, a Carthuſian convent; and out of the town are a Calviniſt and a Lutheran church. It lies 13 miles N. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, in lat. 50° 55′ N. long. 3° 59′ E.

JULIUSBURG, a caſtle and diſtrict in the principality of Oels, in Sileſia, which was formerly a village, called New Dreſke; but in 1073 it was raiſed to the rank of a town, and, in honour of the prince, was called Juliuſburg; at the ſame time a palace was erected for him. It contains a Lutheran church and ſchool, and lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Breſlaw.

JUNG-BUNZLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the river Iſer. Old Bunzlau, another place in this circle, was formerly a town, but owing to the wars and diſturbances in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, it dwindled away to a village.

JURA, a great ridge of mountains extending from the Rhine, near Baſel, to the Rhone, ſeparating Switzerland from France.

JUTERBOCK, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, belonging to the principality of Querfurt, on the Angerbach, with 2 ſuburbs and a ſuperintendency. Before it was annexed to Saxony, together with Querfurt, it belonged to the circle of Luckenwald, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on which it borders. It was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the

houſe of Saxe-Weiſſenburg till 1746, when it was again annexed to the electorate. In the year 1644 the Swediſh general Torſtenſon defeated the Imperialiſts under Count Gallas at this place. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Wittenberg.

JUTLAND, a peninſula bounded on the ſouth by the dutchy of Holſtein, but every where elſe by the Baltic Sea and German Ocean. It is properly compoſed of North and South Jütland, the latter of which is the ſame as the dutchy of Slefwick. North Jütland alone, at preſent, has the name of Jütland, belongs to Denmark, and is divided into 4 dioceſes, viz. Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhus, and Rypen. The breed of cattle is very good; 80,000 lean oxen are yearly ſent out of the country, beſides great quantities of ſalt beef, which are exported to France, Holland, Hamburg, and even to the Weſt India iſlands. An attempt was made to cultivate the heaths and drained moraſſes by means of coloniſts from Heſſe and the Palatinate, 300 families of whom emigrated to this country between 1759 and 1761, but it did not ſucceed: in 1763, 150 families returned to their native country, and two years after 90 more went to Aſtracan.

JUTROSZYN, a town in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Great Poland, on the frontiers of Sileſia, whither a great number of Lutherans emigrated out of Sileſia, at the time of the religious perſecution in 1631.

K.

KAISERBERG, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Colmar, 6 miles N.W. of Colmar.

KAISERSECHE, a ſmall town of the archbiſhopric of Triers, in the diſtrict of Meyen, 12 miles N. N.W of Beilſtein.

KAISERSLAUTERN, a town on a ſmall lake, formed by the river Lutter, or Lauter, in the diſtrict of Lauter, in the Lower Palatinate. It had an economical ſociety and a ſchool founded in 1774, but in 1784 they were removed to Heidelberg, and incorporated with the univerſity of that place.—This town was taken in 1793 by the French, who, the year following, were ſurpriſed in their intrenchments near it, by the Auſtrians, and defeated, with conſiderable loſs. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Zweybrücken, in lat. 49° 27′ N. long. 5° 25′ E.

KAISERSTUHL, a ſmall town, inhabited by Calviniſts, ſituated on the Rhine, in the county of Baden, in Switzerland. It is under the protection of the above county, and belongs to the Biſhop of Conſtance, who has a caſtle there. It lies 6 miles W. of Egliſau.

KAISERSWERTH, a ſmall town on the Rhine, which, as early as the commencement of the fourteenth century, was mortaged by the Emperor to Jüliers, by whom it was again mortgaged to the Palatinate and Cleves, and in 1425 it was ſold by Gerard Count of Mark, a brother of Adolph of Cleve, to the archbiſhopric of Cologne. In 1596 the Elector Palatine, as ſovereign of Jüliers, claimed the right of redemption, whereupon a ſuit commenced in the chamber of juſtice, which in 176 was decided in favour of the Palatinate. Repeated but fruitleſs remonſtrances were made by the archbiſhop. The Elector Palatine, in the council-houſe of Cologne, paid the redemption-money, which amounted to 266,809 florins, and in 1768 was put in poſſeſſion of the town, with its tolls and appurtenances, by a body of Pruſſian troops appointed for that purpoſe. Kaiſerſwerth was formerly a fortified place, but in 1702, when the French garriſon placed in it by the Elector of Cologne was beſieged there, the fortifications were greatly damaged, and afterwards entirely demoliſhed. It lies 7 miles N.W. of Düſſeldorf.

KALA, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on the Saale, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha. The caſtle ſtanding on a high mountain, near the town, together with the diſtrict, is called Leuchtenburg. It lies 6 miles s. of Jena.

KALAU, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, 16 miles W. of Cotbus, belonging to the Elector of Saxony.

KALBE, a ſmall town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Milde, in a ſwampy country, which, ſince 1384, has belonged to the lords of Alventſleben: 12 miles W. N.W. of Stendal.

KALDENHART, a ſmall town, on a hill, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne: 15 miles s. of Lippſtadt.

KALENBERG, a ſmall town in the county of Warburg and biſhopric of Paderborn, 3 miles s. of Warburg.

KALISZA, a waywodſhip of Great Poland, with its capital of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Proſna, in the midſt of moraſſes. Between this town and Petrikow the Swedes defeated the united Poliſh, Saxon, and Ruſſian army, in October 1706.

KAMENITZ, a ſmall town in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, belonging to Count Golz: 11 miles S. S.W. of Pilgram.

KAMIEN, a ſmall town on the Viſtula, in the diſtrict of Warſaw, in Poland.

KAMIENSKI,

KAMIENSKI, a town of Great Poland, in the diſtrict of Petrikau and waywodſhip of Siradia.

KAMIONNA, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip and diſtrict of Poſen, in Poland.

KARLSHAFEN. See SIBURG.

KARLSTADT, a diſtrict and town on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, with a village on the other ſide of the Mayn, together with a decayed caſtle, called Carlburg, which was a celebrated place as early as the time of the ſucceſſors of Charlemagne: 13 miles N. of Würzburg.

KATSCHER, a ſmall town of Sileſia, 10 miles W. of Ratibor, ſubject to Pruſſia. This town, and the diſtrict of the ſame name, belong to the Biſhop of Breſlau.

KAUFBEUREN, a free Imperial city of Swabia, ſituated on the river Wertach, between the biſhopric of Augſburg and the abbies of Kempten and Irſee. The citizens are partly Lutherans and partly Catholics: 8 of the magiſtrates are of the former, and 4 of the latter religion. In the year 1782 it contained 5400 inhabitants. At the diets of the Empire it has the twenty-ſecond place on the bench of cities, and at the circular diets the ſeventeenth. Its contribution to a Roman month is 53½ florins, and to a chamber tax 44 dollars 65 kr. It lies 30 miles S. S.W. of Augſburg, in lat. 47° 52′ N. long. 8° 13′ E.

KAUNITZ, a ſmall town and caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain, on the Iglawa, in the circle of Brünn, in Moravia, the family place of the princes and counts of that name: 11 miles S.W. of Brünn.

KAURZIM, an ancient royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of the ſame name: 26 miles E. of Prague.

KAWERNIK, a ſmall town on the Drebnitz, in the circular diſtrict of Lautenburg, in Weſt Pruſſia: 13 miles S. E. of Biſchofswerder.

KAZIMIERZ, an open town in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Great Poland, where the unfortunate General Patkul was impaled alive, and quartered, by order of Charles XII. of Sweden.

KAZIMIERZ, a ſmall town, ſituated on a hill, with an ancient caſtle, in the waywodſhip of Lublin, in Little Poland, upon the Old and New Viſtula; thoſe rivers here form an iſland, upon which are the Jews town, and the town of Caſimir. They again unite not far from hence.

KELBRA, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, comprehending 8 villages, ſituated near the river Helm; half of which belongs to the Prince of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt, and half to the Count of Stolberg, as a fief of the electorate of Saxony. This diſtrict yields a kind of red and white marble, which is capable of being very highly poliſhed. It lies 10 miles S. of Stolberg.

KELLHEIM, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict of Lower Bavaria, ſituated at the conflux of the Altmühl and Danube. It is a handſome place, containing a Franciſcan convent, an hoſpital, a conſiderable brewery belonging to the elector, and has extenſive magazines of ſalt. It lies 10 miles S. S.W. of Ratiſbon.

KEMBERG, a ſmall town in the electoral circle of Saxony, whoſe inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by the cultivation of hops: 7 miles S. of Wittenberg.

KEMNAT, a ſmall handſome town of the Upper Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Amberg: 12 miles E. of Bayreuth.

KEMPEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the electorate of Cologne, on the frontiers of Jüliers and Gelderland. The town contains a caſtle, an academy, 3 convents, and likewiſe manufactures of linen. Agriculture and the breeding of cattle is carried on here with better ſucceſs than any where elſe in the archbiſhopric. Kempen is remarkable for being the birth-place of Thomas à Kempis. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Venlo.

KEMPTEN, a princely abbey of the Benedictine order, ſituated in the free Imperial town of Kempten. The abbot is a ſtate of the Empire, archmarſhal to the Empreſs, and is immediately under the Pope. He reſides in the convent of St. Hildegard, near the city of Kempten. His juriſdiction does not extend over the latter, but only the ſmall diſtrict of Buchenberg belongs to him. His contribution to a Roman month is 152 florins, and to a chamber tax 182 dollars 56 kr. The chapter is compoſed of 20 canons of noble extraction.

KEMPTEN, a free Imperial city of Swabia, in Algau, ſituated on the Iler. It has a fine pariſh-church and a Latin ſchool, with a bridge over the Iler, which, about 2 miles from the town, becomes navigable, for which reaſon it is a great depoſit for Italian and Dutch goods. It has alſo a great trade in linen. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and in 1782 their number was 3654. At the diets of the Empire, Kempten has the twentieth place on the Swabian bench of cities, and at the circular diets the ſixteenth. Its quota to a Roman month is 52 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 40 dollars 54 kr. It lies 15 miles S.W. of Kaufbeuren, in lat. 47° 44′ N. long. 7° 56′ E.

KENZINGEN, a ſmall town in the Briſgau, on the river Elz, belonging to the archducal Houſe of Auſtria: 12 miles N. N.W. of Schlettſtatt.

KERPEN, a conſiderable village in the dutchy of Jüliers, on the Erft, with a collegiate church. The lordſhip of which it is the principal place, together with that of Lommerſheim, after a variety of changes, was given, in 1711, by the Emperor Charles VI. as Duke of Brabant, to the Elector Palatine, and by him to John Frederic Count of Schöſberg, at whoſe requeſt it was raiſed to the rank of an Imperial county in 1712, by the above emperor. It gives the count a ſeat and vote at the circular diets of Weſtphalia. Its contribution to the quota of the circle is 12 florins. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Jüliers.

KERVENDONK, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dutchy of Cleve, 7 miles N. of Geldres.

KIEL, a conſiderable town, with a good harbour, on a bay of the Baltic. Till 1779 it was the capital of the German dominions of the family of Holſtein-Gottorp, which were exchanged with Denmark for

for Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt. The caſtle ſtands in a very pleaſant ſituation; in the tower of it is an obſervatory, and its gardens and walks are exquiſitely beautiful. In the circumference of the caſtle ſtands likewiſe the newly-erected building for the academy, founded here in 1665, by Chriſtian Albert Duke of Holſtein. It contains, among other things, a very large and a ſmall auditory, a library, a well-directed anatomical theatre, and a capacious riding-houſe. This town derives great advantage from a meeting of the nobility, merchants, and other opulent perſons of Sleſwick and Holſtein, who aſſemble here annually to place out, lend, and redemand their money; on which occaſion likewiſe a great annual fair is held here. The number of houſes in Kiel amounts to 800, and that of the inhabitants exceeds 7000. Amongſt them is a ſmall congregation of the Greek religion, who have their own miniſter, and ſince 1773 have been under the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Copenhagen, in ſpiritual matters. Kiel lies 15 miles E. of Rendſburg, in lat. 54° 21′ N. long. 7° 51′ E.

KIELERFÖRD, a bay formed by the Baltic Sea, near the town of Kiel.

KIENSHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Schlettſtatt.

KINDELBRUCK, a ſmall town of Thuringia, on the Wipper, in the diſtrict of Weiſſenſee, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 10 miles N.W. of Colleda.

KINTZINGEN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the Mayn, 8 miles E. S. E. of Würzburg.

KIRBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the county of Dietz, belonging jointly to the princes of Naſſau-Dietz and Naſſau-Uſingen: 18 miles N. of Mentz.

KIRCHBERG, a ſmall town, the reſidence of the younger line of Hohenlohe, with a fine caſtle on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Jaxt, in Franconia, on the frontiers of Swabia. It contains a collection of paintings and copper-plates, a cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities and of Roman antiquities. The town has only one gate, on account of its ſituation, but there is a way from the caſtle over a handſome ſtone bridge. It lies 12 miles S. S.W. of Rothenburg.

KIRCHBERG, a ſmall town and caſtle belonging to the margravate of Baden, in the farther county of Sponheim: 6 miles W. S.W. of Simmern.

KIRCHHAYN, a ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, on the river Wohra, belonging to Caſſel, 6 miles E. of Marburg.

KIRCHHAYN, a thriving town of Lower Luſatia, on the river Bober, belonging to the lordſhip of Dobriluk.

KIRCHHEIM BELOW TECK, a diſtrict and town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, in Swabia, ſituated on the river Lauter, below the ancient caſtle of Teck, from which it is ſurnamed, and is thereby diſtinguiſhed from another ſmall town, likewiſe called Kirchheim, ſituated on the Neckar, near Heilbron, in Würtemburg.

KIRCHHEIM, a lordſhip between the diſtricts of Alzey and Lautern, in the Palatinate and the counties of Leiningen and Falkenſtein. It is part of the territories of the princes of Naſſau-Weilburg. Its chief town,

KIRCHHEIM POLAND, is a ſmall place, with a caſtle, and is named after the ancient caſtle of Poland, or Boland, which formerly ſtood near it. It lies 15 miles W. of Worms.

KIRDORF, a village of Upper Heſſe, in the diſtrict of Alsfeld, belonging to Darmſtadt: 14 miles E. S. E. of Marburg.

KIRN, a town on the Nahe, in the diſtrict of Kyrburg, in the circle of Upper Rhine. In the church of this town both Catholics and Lutherans perform divine ſervice. The caſtle of Kyrburg, ſituated on a mountain near it, was deſtroyed by the French in 1734. The town is a fief of the Palatinate, one fourth of which belongs to the princely houſe of Salm-Salm, and three fourths to the houſe of Salm-Kyrburg, which likewiſe poſſeſſes the greater part of the diſtrict. It lies 16 miles W. of Kreutznach.

KIRWEILER, a town of the biſhopric of Spire, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles W. of Spire, and 8 N. of Landau.

KISSINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the Franconian Saale, 10 miles N. N.W. of Schweinfurt, containing baths of mineral water and ſalt ſprings. Near it is the decayed caſtle of Bodenleube.

KITZBUHL, a ſmall town of Tirol, on the river Groſſen-Aachen, in a lordſhip of the ſame name, in the Innthal, belonging to one of the counts Lamberg. It lies 11 miles S.E. of Kuffſtein.

KLADRAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, remarkable for the interview between the Emperor Charles VI. and Frederic William of Pruſſia, in 1723: 20 miles W. of Pilſen.

KLATTAU, a town on the ſmall river Walta, in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia: 15 miles S.E. of Teinitz.

KLECZOW, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh, 12 miles W. N. W. of Gneſna.

KLEINENBURG, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 8 miles N.W. of Warburg.

KLEKJ, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Poland.

KLETTGOW, a ſmall princely landgravate of Swabia, on the Schwarzwald, which extends from Schaffhauſen, along the Rhine, towards Waldſhut, and belongs to the princes of Schwarzenberg. Notwithſtanding repeated ſolicitations, that family has not yet been able to obtain a ſeat and vote for it in the college of princes at the diet of Ratiſbon, but it has a place in the Swabian college of counts. The matricular contingent of this landgravate is 2 horſe and 9 foot, or 60 florins; and towards the maintenance of the Imperial chamber it gives 37 dollars 79 kr. each term.

KLINGNAU,

KLINGNAU, a ſmall town on the river Aar, in the county of Baden, belonging to Switzerland. The Biſhop of Conſtance keeps a bailiff at this place. It lies 17 miles N. N.W. of Zürich.

KLODAWA, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Lenczicz, 12 miles N.W. of Lenczicz.

KLOSTERNEUBURG, a town and convent of regular canons of St. Auguſtine, 7 miles N. of Vienna, on the Danube. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and has a yard for ſhip-building. The convent is a large ancient ſtructure, remarkable for nothing but its delightful ſituation. But that called the New Building is ſo much the more magnificent. It is likewiſe called the foundation of St. Leopold, and in 1784 contained 37 perſons. The treaſures and relics belonging to this convent are well worth ſeeing, eſpecially the archducal crown made in 1516.

KNIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, 10 miles S. S. E. of Beraun.

KNIPHAUSEN, a caſtle and lordſhip on the frontiers of Eaſt Frieſland. It belonged to Anthony the natural ſon of Anthony Günther, the laſt count of Oldenburg, who died in 1667, whoſe ſon bore the title of Count of Altenburg. It lies 8 miles E. S. E. of Jever.

KNITTELFELD, a ſmall well-built town of Upper Stiria, on the Muer, 10 miles N. E. of Judenburg.

KNITTLINGEN, a ſmall town of Würtemberg, 15 miles N. E. of Durlach.

KNOCQUE, a fort in Flanders, at the conflux of the Yperle and Iſer, 5 miles S. S. W. of Dixmuyde, was one of the Dutch barrier places ſince 1715.

KÖBEN, a ſmall town and caſtle of Sileſia, on the Oder, in the principality of Glogau, belonging to Count Noſtitz. Near this place is a ferry over the Oder. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Glogau.

KOBIELIN, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh, 28 miles W. of Kaliſh.

KOCHEIM, a ſmall town, with a caſtle and Capuchin convent, ſituated on the Moſel, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, in a diſtrict which yields excellent wine. In the year 1689 it was deſtroyed by the French, but afterwards rebuilt in a much handſomer manner. It lies 5 miles N. of Beilſtein.

KOCHSTADT, a ſmall town in the principality of Halberſtadt, on the Goldbeck, near Hackelwalde, belonging to the diſtrict of Grüningen: 15 miles W. of Halberſtadt.

KOGETIN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 10 miles S. E. of Proſtnitz.

KOLIN, a well-built royal town, with about 700 houſes, in the circle of Kaurzim, in Bohemia, with a caſtle. Not far from hence, between the caſtle of Chotzemietz and the village of Planian, which is 10 miles diſtant from Kolin, the celebrated battle was fought, in 1757, between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, in which the former were victorious. It lies 7 miles E. of Kaurzim.

KOLNO, a ſmall town on the river Pyſch, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, and waywodſhip of Maſovia, in Poland.

KONARG, a town of Poland, in the diſtrict of Wark, and waywodſhip of Maſovia.

KÖNIGINGRATZ, a large ancient royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the Elbe, which is joined by the Chrudinſka juſt below it. It is a handſome fortified town, and, including the ſuburbs, pretty extenſive. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Prague, who has the title of a prince of the Empire, although he has neither ſeat nor vote at the diet. In 1762 a body of Pruſſian troops entered this place, burned the Imperial magazines, and laid the greater part of the town in aſhes. Lat. 50° 10′ N. long. 13° 22′ E.

KÖNIGINGRATZ, one of the 16 circles of Bohemia, bordering on Moravia and Sileſia. It now forms 2 circles, Königingrätz in the diviſion of the ſame name, and Königingrätz in the diviſion of Bitſchow.

KÖNIGSBERG, a famous commercial city, the capital of the kingdom of Pruſſia, formerly a Hanſe town, ſituated near the mouth of the Pregel, over which are 7 bridges, into the Friſche Haff. Beſides the 14 ſuburbs, it is divided into 3 parts, called the Old Town, Kniephof, and Lebenicht. Its whole circumference is 10 miles. In 1782 the number of houſes, including the ſuburb of Naſſengarten, which lies without the walls, amounted to 4308, and that of the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, to 54,148. Many of the houſes are large and elegant. The caſtle is a magnificent edifice, and ſtands on an eminence. The proſpect from its tower, which is 284 feet high, is very beautiful. The royal mint, the pædagogium, upon the plan of that of Halle, the convent for nuns, the gardens of Tragheim, and the fine buildings in King's Street, are particularly worthy of notice. In the old town is the public library, which ſince 1774 has ſtood above the newly erected council-houſe. The moſt remarkable buildings in the ſuburbs of the old town are the new church, the houſe for orphans and widows, and the warehouſes belonging to the merchants. The Kniephof is ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Pregel; this is the principal part of the town, and lies very convenient for trade. It contains ſome elegant houſes, amongſt which thoſe of the Long Street are moſt conſpicuous. The orphan-houſe is likewiſe worth ſeeing, as well as the cathedral, the organ of which, erected in 1721, contains 5000 pipes. In this church, the excellent library of Wallenrode is open twice a week for public inſpection. In the church-yard is the ſchool, and near it the poor-houſe, which provides board, lodging, and clothing for 30 poor ſcholars. The reſt of the churches of Kniephof contain many other things deſerving attention. Here is alſo the celebrated univerſity of Königſberg, founded in 1544, to which belongs a military ſchool. The fortreſs of Fridrichſburg, with its church, lies cloſe by the

Kniephof.

Kniephof. In Löbenicht, the royal orphan-houſe and the Catholic church, built in 1777, are particularly remarkable. The trade of Königſberg is very conſiderable, on account of the convenience of its harbour, for large ſhips can come quite up the Pregel to the town and bridge, the river being here from 160 to 240 feet over. At night the ſtreets are lighted by 1350 public and many private lamps. The greater part of the inhabitants are Germans, of the Lutheran religion; but there are likewiſe ſome Calviniſts and a few Catholic families. The French refugees in 1780 amounted to 369 ſouls. The Jews are very numerous. The ſoldiers are quartered in the ſuburbs, and the city maintains its own militia. Its inſtitutions for the poor are worthy of imitation. In this city, on January 28, 1701, the Elector Frederic III. of Brandenburg placed on his own head the royal crown of Pruſſia. In the year 1709 the plague cauſed a great mortality here. When King Staniſlaus was obliged to retreat from Dantzig in 1734, he came hither, and ſtaid till 1736. January 22, 1758, this town fell into the hands of the Ruſſians, whoſe governor-general over the whole kingdom of Pruſſia reſided here. A church for the Greek religion was erected by them, and conſecrated on the 24th September 1760. In 1764, 1769, and 1775, it ſuſtained great injury by conflagrations. In that of 1764 one tenth of it was conſumed. Königſberg lies in lat. 54° 41′ N. long. 17° 18′ E.

KÖNIGSBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with an ancient caſtle on a hill, and a ſuperintendency, belonging to Coburg, but is entirely ſurrounded by the dominions of Würzburg: 14 miles E. of Schweinfurt.

KÖNIGSBERG, a ſmall open town with a caſtle, in the principality of Troppau, in Upper Sileſia: 15 miles S.E. of Troppau.

KÖNIGSBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 7 miles N.W. of Gieſſen.

KÖNIGSBERG, a well-built town, in the circle of the ſame name, in the margravate of Brandenburg, on the river Rörike, ſurrounded with delightful gardens: 25 miles N.N.W. of Küſtrin.

KÖNIGSBRUCK, a thriving town on the river Pulſnitz, which ſeparates Luſatia from Miſnia. A few of the houſes on the weſt ſide of the river, although belonging to the town, are under the juriſdiction of Miſnia. The inhabitants amount to about 800. It lies 13 miles N.E. of Dreſden.

KÖNIGSECK, counts of the Empire, whoſe eſtates belong to the circle of Swabia, and lie principally in the Algow. They are divided into the lines of Rothenfels and Aulendorf.

KÖNIGSHOF, a town and caſtle on the Elbe, in the circle of Königingrätz, in Bohemia, 12 miles N. of Königingrätz.

KÖNIGSHOFEN, a ſmall town on the Tauber, in Franconia, in the diſtrict of Biſchofsheim, belonging to Mentz: 6 miles N. W. of Mergentheim.

KÖNIGSHOFEN, a fortified town, with a caſtle and diſtrict, in Franconia, on the frontiers of Henneberg, belonging to the biſhopric of Würzburg: 18 miles N. N. E. of Schweinfurt.

KÖNIGSLUTTER, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, containing a wealthy abbey of the Lutheran religion: 10 miles E. of Brunſwick.

KÖNIGSSEE, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, belonging to Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt. It lies in the Thuringian foreſt, 7 miles W. of Rudolſtadt, and has an ancient caſtle, ſtanding on a hill. This place was, with the exception of a few houſes, entirely conſumed by fire in 1717.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a celebrated and impregnable fortreſs, in the circle of Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, with a ſmall town of the ſame name, ſituated on the Elbe, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. The mountain on which the fort ſtands is 950 ells above the ſurface of the Elbe, and not above 2 miles in circumference. The building of it was begun by the Elector Chriſtian I. in 1589, and completed, by degrees, particularly ſince 1731. It has but one acceſs, which is very well defended. It can neither be undermined nor annoyed from the neighbouring mountains, and contains arable and wood land, gardens, magazines, ciſterns for the collection of rain and ſnow water, and a well 900 ells in depth: its cannon command the Elbe, and the town lying beneath it. A commandant and a ſufficient garriſon are conſtantly maintained here. In 1781 the number of perſons in this fortreſs amounted to 550, 400 of whom belonged to the military; amongſt whom are handicrafts of every deſcription. The ſtate priſoners are confined in that part called Georgenburg. At the foot of the mountain is an inn, where all travellers in carriages, deſirous of ſeeing the fortreſs, are obliged to alight. Amongſt other curioſities, it contains a famous wine-vat, which holds 3709 barrels, Dreſden meaſure. In 1756 this fortreſs was declared neutral during the war. It lies 19 miles S. E of Dreſden, in lat. 50° 54′ N. long. 11° 49′ E.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a county of Wetteravia, in the circle of Upper Rhine, ſituated on a range of mountains called the Heights. The greater part of it belongs to the electorate of Mentz, and the ſmaller to the houſe of Stolberg.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of the ſame name, belonging to the Elector of Mentz. It lies 10 miles N. W. of Mentz.

KÖNIGSWINTER, a large village on the Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, 4 miles W. of Bonn.

KONIN, a town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh.

KORNNEUBURG, a town of Lower Auſtria, near the Danube, oppoſite Kloſter-Neuburg, in the quarter below the Manhardſberg: 8 miles N. of Vienna.

Koscian, a town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen.

Kosel, a royal circular town, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder, which was ſtrongly fortified by Frederic II. King of Pruſſia. This place, with the diſtrict belonging to it, formerly had the title of a principality. The Emperor Charles VI. gave the caſtle to Prince Menzikoff, and upon his diſgrace to the counts of Plettenberg, who are ſtill in poſſeſſion of it. In the year 1745 the Auſtrians took the town by ſtorm, but the Pruſſians ſoon recovered it, and have ſince fortified it in ſuch a manner that the attempts of the Auſtrians to retake it in 1758 and 1760 proved ineffectual. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics. It lies 17 miles N. of Ratibor, in lat. 50° 17′ N. long. 15° 45′ E.

Kostel, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and the ſee of a biſhop. In 1774 it ſuffered by a conflagration. It lies 7 miles S.S.E. of Auſpitz.

Kosteletz, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 8 miles S.S.W. of Olmütz.

Kosteletz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 14 miles N.E. of Prague.

Kostenblut, a ſmall town, 20 miles S.W. of Breſlau, belonging to the abbey of St. Vincent, at Breſlau.

Kowal, a town in the circular diſtrict of Gollup and territory of Culm in Weſt Pruſſia, 10 miles S.E. of Dobrzin.

Krainburg, a ſmall town on the river Save, in Upper Carniola, with a caſtle of the name of Kieſelſtein. In the year 1749 it was entirely conſumed by fire. There is a ſcarcity of ſpring water in this town. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Laybach.

Krakow, a ſmall town in the principality of Wenden, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on a lake of the ſame name: 10 miles S.S.E. of Güſtrow.

Kranichfeld, a lordſhip and ſmall town with two caſtles, on the river Ilm, in Thuringia. The lordſhip is divided into Upper and Lower Kranichfeld, the former of which is a fief of the electorate of Saxony, and the latter of the electorate of Mentz. The burgraves of Kirchberg, to whom the lordſhip devolved upon the extinction of the noble family of Kranichfeld, in 1451 ſold the upper lordſhip to the counts Reuſs, of whom it was purchaſed by the houſe of Weimar in 1615 for 83,000 florins. Weimar, in 1620, ſold it to Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt, and the latter, in 1663, to Gotha, to which it at preſent belongs. Lower Kranichfeld is in the poſſeſſion of the counts Hatzfeld of Crottdorf, to whom it was mortgaged by the counts of Hohenlohe.

Kranowitz, a ſmall town in the principality of Troppau, in Upper Sileſia, belonging to Baron Reyſewitz: 6 miles S.S.W. of Ratibor.

Krappitz, a town of Upper Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, at the conflux of the Prudnitz and Oder, with a caſtle belonging to the barons Haugwitz. In 1783 the number of inhabitants amounted to 988. It lies 14 miles S. of Oppeln.

Kraupen, a mine-town in the circle of Leutmeritz in Bohemia, at the foot of the lofty Geyers mountain, on the frontiers of Miſnia. Round it are ſeveral conſiderable tin-mines. The place itſelf belongs to Prince Clary of Töplitz, and has a convent. Near it is the convent of Marienſchein. It lies 17 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz.

Krembs, a well-built town of Lower Auſtria in the circle above the Manhardſberg, on the Danube, where the river Crems diſcharges itſelf into it. It has manufactures of velvet and ſilk ſtuffs, alum-works, and 2 celebrated annual fairs, each of which continues a fortnight. Excellent thread is likewiſe made here. The neighbourhood of the town produces very good ſaffron. It lies 12 miles N. of St. Polten.

Kremmen, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of Glin and Löwenburg, the juriſdiction of which belongs to the ſovereign jointly with the 4 noble families Von Reder, Von der Lütte, Von Pfuhl, and Von Haak. It lies 21 miles N.N.W. of Berlin.

Krempe, a ſmall town in Stormar, in the diſtrict of Steinburg, on the Krempe. The Marſh of Krempe has its name from this place: 5 miles N.E. of Glückſtadt.

Kreuzburg, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, on the Werra, in the principality of Eiſenach. This town, after ſuſtaining great injury in the ſeven years war, was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire in 1765. When rebuilt, the greater part of it was again burned down in 1782. It lies 6 miles N. of Eiſenach.

Kreutznach, a well-built town, capital of the farther county of Sponheim, ſituated on the Nahe, in the electorate of the Palatinate. The caſtle, which ſtood on a mountain called Kautzenberg, was deſtroyed by the French in 1689. The inhabitants of this diſtrict trade in wine, ſalt, corn, flour, wool, and tobacco; for the conveyance of which the Rhine and Moſelle are very convenient. The breeding of cattle is very much neglected. It lies 7 miles S. of Bingen.

Kriewitz, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, ſituated on a lake abounding in fiſh. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by brewing and agriculture: 8 miles E. of Schwerin.

Krobia, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Poſen, 32 miles S. of Poſen.

Kronberg, a diſtrict and ſmall handſome town of Wetteravia, ſituated on a mountain in a country abounding in fine woods and fruits, particularly cheſnuts. It formerly belonged to the counts of Kronberg, but when that family became extinct by the death of Count John Nicholas in 1704, it became the property of the Elector of Mentz. It lies 9 miles N.W. of Frankfurt.

Kröpelin, a ſmall town in Mecklenburg, between

tween Roſtock and Wiſmar, which in 1774 was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire: 14 miles W. of Roſtcok.

KROPPENSTADT, a ſmall town in the principality of Halberſtadt, belonging to the diſtrict of Grüningen: 11 miles E. of Halberſtadt.

KRSYWIN, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Poſen, 24 miles S. of Poſen.

KRUSZWICA, an ancient town with a caſtle, on the Lake of Goplo, in the circle of Inowrotzlau, in the diſtrict of Netze, belonging to Weſt Pruſſia. It is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Piaſt, the anceſtor of ſeveral kings of Poland, and of the ancient dukes of Sileſia.

KUFFSTEIN, a ſmall town of Tirol on the river Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria, with a remarkably ſtrong caſtle, called Geroldſtein. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Marquartſtein.

KUPFERBERG, an ancient mine-town, in the principality of Jauer, in the Sileſian Giant Mountains, ſituated on the Bober, belonging to the barons Fürſt. It lies 19 miles E. of Schweidnitz.

KUPFERBERG, a mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, with copper-mines: 13 miles S. S.W. of Commotau.

KUPFERBERG, a town and diſtrict of the biſhopric of Bamberg in Franconia, on the frontiers of Vogtland. In 1756 half of the town was conſumed by fire: 7 miles N. E. of Culmbach.

KUPFERBERG, a ſmall town on the river Altmühl in the biſhopric of Eichſtädt, in Franconia, 10 miles N.E. of Aichſtädt.

KUPPENHEIM, a town on the Murk in the upper margravate of Baden, 3 miles S. E. of Raſtadt.

KUSSEL, a town of the dutchy of Zweybrücken, on the river Glau, in the diſtrict of Lichtenberg; 8 miles S. E. of Grumbach.

KUSTRIN, a fortified town and capital of the New Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on a plain at the conflux of the Warta and Oder. The town itſelf is ſmall, but the ſuburbs are conſiderable, both together comprehending 4000 inhabitants. It is ſurrounded on one ſide by the Warta, on another by the Warta and Oder, and every where elſe by extenſive moraſſes. From the long ſuburbs runs a cauſeway raiſed on 36 arches, upon which you may go for above 3 miles over the moraſſes. In 1758 the town was bombarded by the Ruſſians, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed. They withdrew upon the approach of the King of Pruſſia previous to the battle of Zorndorf. Küſtrin lies in lat. 52° 39′ N. long. 12° 27′ E.

KUTNO, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Lenczicz, 16 miles N. of Lenczicz.

KUTTENBERG, a mine-town with a royal palace in the circle of Czaſlaw in Bohemia, celebrated for its ſilver-mine, which was formerly very productive: 5 miles N.W. of Czaſlaw.

KUYNDER, a fort on the Zuyder Zee, in the quarter of Vollenhoven and province of Overyſſel, on the frontiers of Frieſland: 20 miles N.N.W. of Zwol.

KYLBURG, a town and diſtrict of the archbiſhopric of Triers, with a collegiate church and deanery: 12 miles S. of Geroldſtein.

KYRITZ, a ſmall populous town in the circle of the ſame name, in the Priegnitz, in the margravate of Brandenburg: 9 miles N. E. of Havelberg.

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LAAB, a ſmall town on the Teya in the circle below the Manhardſberg, in Lower Auſtria, 30 miles N. of Vienna.

LAAS, a ſmall town of Lower Carniola, with a trade in ſea-ſalt, leather, and horſes. Its caſtle belongs to the Prince of Auerſperg. It lies 12 miles S. of Laybach.

LABES, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the circle of Bork, on the Reca, with good cloth manufactures: 22 miles N.E. of New Stargard.

LABISZYN, a town in a diſtrict of the ſame name, upon an iſland of the Netze, in the diſtrict of Netze, in Weſt Pruſſia: 25 miles S.W. of Thorn.

LACRDOGNA, a ſmall town of Naples in Principato Oltra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza.

LADENBURG, a town and diſtrict of the Lower Palatinate, on the Neckar, between Heidelberg and Manheim. The town formerly belonged jointly to the Elector of the Palatinate and the Biſhop of Worms. But in 1705 the biſhopric of Worms ceded to the Elector Palatine for ever the town of Ladenburg and the villages of Neckarſhauſen, Attenbach, Ringes, Heubach, and the diſtrict of Hemſbach. It contains churches of all three religions. In 1693 the French committed great devaſtations at this place. In 1766 ſeveral Roman antiquities were diſcovered here. The number of public and private buildings amounts to 225, and that of the inhabitants to about 1800.

LAGAU, a commandery of the knights of Malta in the New Mark of Brandenburg. The ſmall town of the ſame name contains a caſtle, and lies 27 miles E. S. E. of Küſtrin.

LAGE, a very ſmall town of Mecklenburg on the Reckenitz, 13 miles S. S. E. of Roſtock.

LAGO DI SALPE, a lake on the borders of the province of Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples.

LAHN, a ſmall town of Lower Sileſia, on the river Bober, in the principality of Jauer; it has been frequently deſtroyed by inundations. In 1731 it was entirely conſumed by fire. It was formerly called Birkenau, but has its preſent name from the neighbouring caſtle of Lahnhaus. It lies 10 miles N. N. W. of Hirſchberg.

LALAND, a ſmall iſland of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, near the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland of Zealand. It is fertile in corn, and particularly wheat. It has the ſame governor with Falſter, and contains 4 ſmall towns, Nakſkow, Marieboe, Sarkiöbing, and Nyeſtädt. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at about 34,000. Lat. 54° 55′ N. long. 9° E.

LAMBSHEIM, a ſmall town in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the diſtrict of Neuſtadt, on the Hart, which was formerly a well-fortified place, and had a ſtrong caſtle.

LANCIANO, a trading town of Naples in Abruzzo Citra. Two great annual fairs are held here. The archbiſhop of this place is appointed by the king.

LANDAU, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Weiſſemburg. It is a ſtrong place, ſituated on the river Queich. In 1702 it was taken from the French by the Imperialiſts, and the year following was retaken by the French. It again ſurrendered to the Imperial and allied armies in 1704, and was declared a free Imperial city, having formerly belonged to the Empire. In 1713, after a ſiege of 2 months, it again fell into the hands of the French, and in 1714 was ceded to them with its diſtrict by the treaty of Baden. In 1793 it was attacked by the allied Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies, but without ſucceſs. Long. 5° 47′ E. lat. 49° 13′ N.

LANDAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Waldeck, 9 miles N. E. of Corbach.

LANDAU, a town of Lower Bavaria in the diſtrict of Straubing, ſituated on an eminence on the Iſer, 15 miles S. S. E. of Straubing.

LANDECK, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the circular diſtrict of Hammerſtein, 18 miles S. E. of New Stettin.

LANDECK, an open town in the diſtrict of Konin and waywodſhip of Kaliſh, in Poland.

LANDEN, a ſmall town of Brabant in the quarter of Louvain, on the frontiers of Liege. Between this place and the village of Neerwinden a bloody engagement took place in 1693 between William III. of England, and the French under Marſhal Luxemburg, in which the latter had the advantage. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Tirlemont.

LANDESHUT, a town in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia, on the river Bober, which beſides a Catholic has likewiſe a Proteſtant church, and a Latin ſchool, erected in 1709 in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt. In 1760 a Pruſſian corps was defeated and taken at that place by the Imperial General Laudohn, on which occaſion the inhabitants ſuffered greatly. It lies 21 miles S. W. of Schweidnitz.

LANDSBERG, a thriving, handſome town, with a bridge over the Warta, in the circle of Landſberg and New Mark of Brandenburg. It has a good trade in cloths with Sileſia and Poland, is the depoſit for goods coming up the Warta, having a toll for the maintenance of its great and expenſive warehouſes. Good beer is brewed at this place, and its markets are ſtocked with excellent wool from Poland, Pomerania, and the New Mark. In the year 1758 it was taken by the Ruſſians, and in 1768 ſuffered greatly by fire. In 1784 it contained 5353 inhabitants. It lies 23 miles N. E. of Küſtrin, in lat. 52° 48′ N. long. 13° 2′ E.

LANDSBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Miſnia in the circle of Leipzig. It was formerly a margravate, and lies 6 miles E. N. E. of Halle.

LANDSBERG, a ſmall town of Sileſia in the principality of Oppeln, on the frontiers of Poland, 11 miles N. of Roſenberg.

LANDSBERG, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict of Upper Bavaria, on the river Lech, on the frontiers of Swabia. The town contains a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and a ſalt magazine. It lies 20 miles S. of Augſburg.

LANDSBERG, OLD, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 16 miles N. E. of Berlin.

LANDSHUT, a handſome town of Lower Bavaria, on the Iſer. It has neither walls nor ditches; but the Iſer, which is here divided into 2 branches, forms an iſland of it. Upon an adjacent mountain ſtands the ancient caſtle of Traufnitz, which is uninhabited. In the town are: an electoral palace, called the New Building, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and a beautiful convent of St. Urſula. The ſteeple of the collegiate church is one of the higheſt in Germany, having 603 ſteps to the top. In the war of 1742 and 1743 the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of this town, and retained it till the peace of 1745. It lies 30 miles S. of Ratiſbon, and as many N. N. E. of Münich, in lat. 48° 30′ N. long. 9° 46′ E.

LANDSKRON, a town in the circle of Chrudim, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, belonging to the princes of Lichtenſtein: 12 miles N. E. of Leitomiſchel.

LANDSTRASS, or more properly LANDTROST, a tolerable town of Lower Carniola, ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Gurk, on the frontiers of Croatia. The caſtle and adjoining lordſhip of Landſtraſs belongs to the neighbouring Ciſtercian convent of Marienbrunn, which is likewiſe commonly called Landſtraſs. Great quantities of wine are raiſed in the vicinity of the town. It lies 7 miles S. S. E. of Gurckfeld.

LANGELAND, an iſland of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, between the iſlands of Laland, Zealand, and Fünen. It is fertile in corn, and has its name from its length, being 22 miles long and not above 3 broad. It contains only 1 town, Rudkiöbing, 5 miles from which is the caſtle of Tranekiär, with a diſtrict comprehending 16 villages. Lat. 55° N. long. 8° 30′ E.

LANGEN-

LANGENBERG, a town and a caſtle, the reſidence of the prince, with a collection of archives, ſituated on the Jagſt, in the principality of Hohenlohe, belonging to a branch of that family named after it: 13 miles s. of Mergentheim.

LANGENBURG, a town of Saxony in that part of Vogtland belonging to the counts Reuſs, 3 miles N. W. of Gera.

LANGENSALZA, the capital of the Elector of Saxony's part of Thuringia, on the Salza, which diſcharges itſelf into the Unſtrut near the town. It has a ſuperintendency, 2 pariſh-churches, a good ſchool, and noted ſtuff manufactures. The number of inhabitants exceeds 5000. The town ſuffered greatly by fire in 1761 and 1768. The caſtle was the reſidence of the dowager dutcheſs of Saxe-Weiſſenfels, who died in 1775. It lies 7 miles N. of Gotha, in lat. 51° 5′ N. long. 8° 22′ E.

LANGENZENN, a ſmall town on the river Zenn in the diſtrict of Cadolzburg, belonging to Anſpach. Great quantities of hops are raiſed in the vicinity of this place. It lies 9 miles N. W. of Nürnberg.

LANGERODE, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Frieſland, belonging to Embden.

LANGRES, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne. It is ſituated on a mountain at the ſource of the Marne. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, who had the title of Duke. The town is principally celebrated for its trade in cutlery. Long. 3° E. lat. 47° 52′ N.

LARINO, a ſmall town of Naples in the county of Moliſe; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

LA ROCHE, a ſmall town, with the title of a county, on the river Ourte, in the dutchy of Luxemburg: 12 miles N. N. W. of Eaſtogne.

LASSAN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Gutzkow, in Hither Pomerania, on the Lake of Laſſan, which is formed by the Peene. It lies 6 miles S. E. of Wolgaſt.

LATISANA, a town of Venetian Friuli, 18 miles W. of Aquileia.

LAUBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Wetteravia, the reſidence of a count of Solms, 30 miles N. N. E. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, and 15 N. E. of Friedberg. In the caſtle belonging to the count are a fine cabinet of coins, and a conſiderable library, compoſed of works relating to hiſtory and German juriſprudence.

LAUBACH, a large village, with a Catholic and a Calviniſt church, in the diſtrict of Simmern, belonging to the Palatinate: 4 miles N. of Simmern.

LAUBAN, the fourth of the 6 towns in Upper Luſatia, on the river Queiſs, on the frontiers of Sileſia. It has fine bleaching-grounds, and likewiſe a good trade in cloth, yarn, and white and grey ſtriped linen. It has alſo a good Latin ſchool, a houſe of correction, an orphan-houſe, and a Catholic Ciſtercian convent of nuns of St. Mary Magdalen. The town has ſuſtained great injury by wars, and by the great conflagration of 1760. It contains 6800 inhabitants. It lies 14 miles E. S. E. of Görlitz, in lat. 51° 5′ N. long. 13° 4′ E.

LAUCHA, a ſmall town on the Unſtrut, in Thuringia, 5 miles W. of Freyburg, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. A fire in 1731 conſumed the whole place, except 20 houſes. Since that time many elegant buildings and a fine church have been erected. In 1772 it again ſuffered by fire.

LAUCHHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Swabia, between the provoſtſhip of Elwangen and the county of Oettingen. It belongs to the Teutonic order, and lies 9 miles S. of Elwangen,

LAUCHSTADT, a ſmall town of about 130 houſes and 500 inhabitants, with a caſtle and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Merſeburg. In ſummer-time this place is frequented by great numbers of perſons of quality and parties of pleaſure, on account of its celebrated bath. It lies 6 miles N. W. of Merſeburg.

LAUDA, UPPER, a caſtle and diſtrict on the Tauber, between Biſchofsheim and Königſhofen, in the biſhopric of Würzburg.

LAVELLO, a ſmall town, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari, with the title of a marquiſate, in the province of Baſilicata and kingdom of Naples. Another place of the ſame name lies in Capitanata.

LAUENBURG, a dutchy of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe, between Mecklenburg, Lüneburg, and Holſtein, which formerly had its own dukes of the houſe of Saxony, whoſe family became extinct in 1689, by the death of Duke Julius Francis. It now belongs to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick, as part of the dominions of Duke Henry the Lion. The capital is likewiſe called

LAUENBURG: it is a ſmall town, lying on the Elbe and Steckenitz. Both the houſes and ſtreets are very irregular. There is only one wing left of the ancient caſtle where the dukes reſided, which is the ſeat of the regency of Lauenburg. Great quantities of merchandize are carried from hence up the Elbe to Lübeck, by means of the Steckenitz, upon which the Elector of Brunſwick levies a conſiderable toll. It lies 10 miles N. N. E. of Lüneburg, in lat. 53° 22′ N. long. 8° 25′ E.

LAUENBURG, a lordſhip, diſtrict, and town, on the Lebe, near the Baltic Sea, in the dutchy of Caſſuben, belonging to the King of Pruſſia as a fief of Poland: 31 miles W. N. W. of Dantzig.

LAUENSTEIN, a lordſhip and ſmall town on the Möglitz, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia. It has mines of tin and iron, and belongs to one of the lords of Bünau: 17 miles S. of Dreſden.

LAVENZA, a ſmall ſea-port town in the diſtrict of Maſſa and Carrara, at the mouth of the river Lavenza. It is protected by a citadel, and lies 5 miles S. of Carrara.

LAUF, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, belonging to Nürnberg, ſituated on the Pegnitz, on which

is a great number of forges and mills: 9 miles E. of Nürnberg.

LAUFFEN, a diſtrict and town, with a caſtle and convent, on the Neckar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. The bridge over the Neckar is the longeſt of any in the dutchy, and unites the town with the village of Lauffen, oppoſite to it, which is a handſomer place than the town itſelf. It lies 15 miles N. of Stuttgard.

LAUFFEN, a tolerable town and diſtrict in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, ſituated on the Salza. Great numbers of veſſels going up and down the river are continually paſſing this town. It contains a very fine caſtle, and lies 10 miles N. N. W. of Salzburg.

LAUFFEN, a ſmall town, in the biſhopric of Baſel, in a fertile plain on the Birs: 11 miles S. of Baſel.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the 4 Foreſt towns in Swabia, tolerably well fortified, and ſituated on both ſides of the Rhine; the two parts are connected by a wooden bridge over that river, the greateſt of which lies to the left on a mountain, in the caſtle of which the Auſtrian bailiff reſides. At this place is the ſecond fall in the Rhine. It lies 15 miles E. of Baſle.

LAUINGEN, a conſiderable town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the principality of Neuburg, ſituated on the Danube, 3 miles W. of Dillingen, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Augſburg. It was formerly the burial-place of the counts palatine, and likewiſe had a celebrated academy, which was ſuppreſſed in 1618, upon the introduction of the Catholic religion by the Count Palatine Wolfgang William.

LAUNY, a royal town, in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, near the Eger. The neighbourhood of it produces good wheat and excellent apples; but it is particularly celebrated for its larks and ſnipes. It lies 12 miles E. N. E. of Saaz.

LAUPEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, ſituated at the conflux of the Sannen and Senſe: 6 miles S. W. of Bern. It was formerly an Imperial city.

LAURANA, a ſmall town on the Adriatic Sea, in the county of Mitterburg, in Iſtria, 7 miles S. of Fiume.

LAURINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 8 miles S. of Königſhofen.

LAUSANNE, a large town, delightfully ſituated on three hills, in the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, 2½ miles from the Lake of Geneva. It has a celebrated academy founded in 1536, and is ſubject to the canton of Bern, which has a bailiff reſiding in the epiſcopal caſtle, whoſe juriſdiction extends over the adjacent country: for ſince this town embraced the doctrines of the reformation, the biſhop, who ſince 1716 has been a prince of the Empire, has reſided at Freyburg. The church, which ſtands on a mountain, is a fine building. The college, the council-houſe, town-houſe, the hoſpital, the great corn-market, the riding-ſchool, &c. are worthy of notice. The council of this town is divided into the ſmaller, compoſed of 16 perſons, and the greater, of 200, and thereto belongs the juriſdiction in criminal caſes. The number of houſes is 1300; that of the inhabitants does not exceed 10,000. A kind of wine called Ryſt wine is cultivated on the ſhore of the Lake of Geneva, between Lauſanne and Vivais: the eaſtern part of the Lake is called the Lake of Lauſanne. This town lies in lat. 46° 27′ N. long. 4° 20′ E.

LAUSIG, a ſmall town of Miſnia, belonging to the diſtrict of Colditz, 16 miles S. E. of Leipzig.

LAUTENBURG, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the circular diſtrict of the ſame name, in the territory of Culm: 14 miles S. W. of Gilgenburg.

LAUTENTHAL, a mine-town in the principality of Grubenhagen, belonging jointly to the Elector of Brunſwick-Lüneburg and the Duke of Wolfenbüttel: 7 miles S. W. of Goſlar.

LAUTERBACH, a mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen, which has excellent tin-mines: 9 miles S. S. W. of Carlſbad.

LAUTERBACH, a ſmall town on the Vogelſberg, in Upper Heſſe, belonging to Baron Riedeſel. This place has a great trade in linen and woollen cloths, and lies 15 miles W. N. W. of Fulda.

LAUTERBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Weiſſemburg, on the Lauter. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1793. It lies 14 miles S. of Landau, 10 E. S. E. of Weiſſemburg. Lat. 48° 57′ N. long. 5° 52′ E.

LAUTRECK, a ſmall town on the river Lauter, in the Lower Palatinate, which was the reſidence of the counts palatine of the Rhine of the line of Veldenz. Since 1746 the Calviniſts have obtained liberty of conſcience here, and have erected 3 churches and 2 ſchools for the education of youth. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Kaiſerſlautern.

LAYBACH, the capital of the dutchy of Carniola, in Upper Carniola, ſituated on the navigable river Laybach: it is the ſeat of the government of the dutchy, the place where the ſtates aſſemble, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, with the title of a prince of the Empire; but he has neither ſeat nor vote at the diet. The town itſelf contains only 358 houſes, including the public buildings, but in the ſuburbs there are 930. The number of inhabitants amounts to between 11 and 12,000. It has a public library, 5 Latin ſchools, with manufactures of ſilk, leather, and excellent cloth. The caſtle, which ſtands on a mountain, and is called the Old Fort, is now uſed only for a priſon. Laybach lies in lat. 46° 11′ N. long. 12° 10′ E.

LEBA, a ſmall town of Brandenburg, in the lordſhip of Lauenburg and dutchy of Caſſuben, ſituated on the Leba, which, after forming a lake 15 miles in circumference, diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea.

LEBUS, a ſmall town on the Oder, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. It is at preſent little more

more than a village. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and the ſee of a biſhop, which was afterwards removed to Furſtenwalde, and entirely ſuppreſſed in 1555; but it has declined in conſequence of having been ſeveral times deſtroyed. The diſtrict is of conſiderable extent, and ſtretches into the New Mark. Beſides Lebus, the ſmall towns of Furſtenwalde, Seelo, Göritz, 34 villages, and 16 hamlets, belong to it. The adjacent country is called the circle of Lebus.

LECCE, a large populous town, the capital of the province of Otranto, whence it is likewiſe called the province of Lecce, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto.

LECCO, a trading town, with the title of a county, on the Lago di Lecco, in the territory of Como and the dutchy of Milan, belonging to the princes of Tour and Taxis: 16 miles E. N. E. of Como.

LECH, a river which riſes in Tirol, runs betwixt Bavaria and Swabia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube, below Donauwerth, oppoſite Pappenheim.

LEDITZ, a ſmall town in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, belonging to the counts Kokorzowa, whoſe burial-place is in this town: 8 miles N. W. of Rabenſtein.

LEERDAM, a ſmall town, with the title of a county, on the river Lingen, in the province of Holland: 9 miles E. S. E. of Nieuport.

LEEUWERDEN, the capital of Frieſland, on the river Ee. It is a large handſome place, fortified in the ancient manner. It contains the council-houſe of the ſtates of Frieſland, the town-houſe erected in 1715, the prince's court or palace, where the hereditary ſtadtholder of the province uſed to reſide, the great church, comprehending the tombs of the princes of Orange, who were its ſtadtholders. The walls and canals are planted with lime-trees, which have a pleaſing effect. It has a communication by canals with Dockum, Franeker, and Harlingen, which are of great benefit to its trade. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000. It lies 9 miles E. of Franeker, and as many S. W. of Dockum, in lat. 53° 13′ N. long. 3° 23′ E.

LEGHENICK, a town in the circle of Lower Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, 10 miles S. S. W. of Cologne.

LEGHORN, LIVORNO, a celebrated trading town and free port on the Mediterranean Sea, in Tuſcany. Foreigners of every deſcription, not excepting Turks, are allowed to ſettle here, and are divided into five principal claſſes: namely, Engliſh, Italians, Jews, Greeks, and French. The town is 2 Italian miles in circumference, and on the land ſide is defended by ſtrong fortifications, ſurrounded with wet ditches, and has a ſtrong garriſon. The number of inhabitants is 45,000, of whom at leaſt 18,000 are Jews. The harbour is frequently choked up, but is again cleared by means of moveable bridges, conſtructed for that purpoſe. The outer harbour is defended by a mole 600 paces in length, and two forts well provided with artillery. On a rock in the ſea, at the extremity of this mole, is a light-houſe, illuminated at night by 30 lamps, for the ſecurity of veſſels coming into port; to the eaſt of it is the Lazaretto, wherein perſons and goods coming from places ſuſpected of infection are obliged to perform quarantine. In the inner or ſmaller harbour the gallies and veſſels belonging to the Grand Duke are built, and kept. The new town contains many regular, handſome ſtreets, a very large market-place, from whence there is a view of the two principal gates, the cathedral, and the governor's reſidence. To the weſt of it, between the citadel and old caſtle, is the quarter called New Venice, from being interſected by a great number of canals, which was built in 1623. It contains alſo the following places worthy of notice, the palace of the Grand Duke, the Armenian church, the Turkiſh moſque, the Jews ſynagogue, the ſalt, tobacco, and oil magazines, the town-houſe, the ſilk, ſtuff, and velvet manufactories in the ſuburb of St. James, the coral manufactory belonging to the Jew Joſeph Leone, the ſtatue of Ferdinand I. (by whom the harbour was principally conſtructed), &c. This town was formerly a wretched unhealthy place, and belonged to the Genoeſe, by whom it was exchanged with Coſmo I. Duke of Florence, for Sarzana. In the ſequel, the adjacent country, which was before ſwampy, was drained and improved by means of canals. The air at preſent is not altogether healthy, and freſh water is ſo ſcarce that it muſt be brought hither from Piſa. Every commercial European nation maintains a conſul at Leghorn, and a duty of 2 piaſtres, or ſcudi, is paid for every bale of goods brought through the inner harbour to the town. Among all the nations inhabiting this town the Jews are the richeſt (they and the Armenians being agents for all the others); and the Greeks, who are almoſt all taylors, or dealers in clothes, are the pooreſt. The Engliſh have a greater ſhare than any other European nation in the trade of this town; this conſiſts either in the ſale of foreign goods, as raw or worked cotton, ſugar, coffee, ſpices, cocoa, ſulphur, alum, all kinds of ſalt-fiſh; or in home productions, as eſſences, oils, wine, ſtraw-hats, cloth, juniper-berries, oranges, lambs and goats ſkins, ſailors clothes, and coral.

The court of inquiſition here has no power except over the Roman Catholics. Leghorn is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Piſa. The Proteſtants have a particular church-yard, wherein all of that perſuaſion who die in any town of Tuſcany are interred. The Turks are permitted the private exerciſe of their religion, in conſequence of a contract, whereby natives of Tuſcany enjoy the ſame liberty in Turkey. In the year 1741 this town was viſited by a violent earthquake. In June 1796, the French, under Buonaparte, took poſſeſſion of Leghorn, but they were obliged to evacuate it in 1799. It lies 12 miles S. S. W. of Piſa, in lat. 43° 33′ N. long. 7° 56′ E.

LEGNAGO, a ſmall fortified town on the Adige,

in the Veroneſe, belonging to Venice: 17 miles E. of Mantua.

LEHSTEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in that part of the principality of Altenburg belonging to Coburg-Saalfeld, which has an excellent ſlate-quarry. It lies 14 miles S. S. E. of Saalfeld.

LEIMBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict at the conflux of the Thalbach and Wipper, in the county of Mansfeld, ſubject to Brandenburg. In 1776 it ſuſtained great injury by fire. It lies 2 miles E. of Mansfeld.

LEIPHEIM, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Swabia, on the Danube, belonging to the city of Ulm: 9 miles E. of Ulm.

LEIPNIC, a walled town, near the river Beczwa, in the circle of Prerau, in Moravia, belonging to the Prince of Dietrichſtein: 7 miles N. E. of Prerau.

LEIPSIC, THE CIRCLE OF, is part of the margravate of Miſnia, and comprehends the circular diſtrict of Leipzig, the diſtricts of Düben, Eulenberg, Grimma, Leiſſnig, Colditz, Rochlitz, Mutzſchen, Pegau, Borna, Delitzſch, Zörbig, and Wurzen; likewiſe the lordſhips of Pönig, Wechſelburg, Rochſberg, and Remſa, which belongs to the counts of Schönburg, as vaſſals of the Elector of Saxony.

LEIPSICK, LEIPZIG, a celebrated commercial city on the Pleiſs, in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia. The town itſelf is not very large, but it has 4 ſuburbs, the moſt extenſive and handſome of which is that of St. Peter. The total number of inhabitants exceeds 32,000. The fortifications formerly erected for its defence, have been demoliſhed, the ditches filled up, and the ſpace occupied thereby converted into a public promenade. In the baſtion at the gate of Ranſtadt is the fine new playhouſe, and the ancient caſtle of Pleiſſenburg contains the aſſembly-room of the deputies of the ſtates, that of the economical ſociety inſtituted in 1765, the academy of painting and architecture founded in 1763, together with the Roman Catholic chapel, the reſidence of the former commandants, and the apartments occupied by the mint eſtabliſhed here from 1752 to 1764. The houſes are, in general, elegant lofty buildings, having the appearance of palaces. The ſtreets are lighted at night by above 700 lamps, and they were almoſt all provided with ſewers between 1740 and 1760. It contains the ſupreme electoral court of juſtice, the principal poſt-office, a conſiſtory, a ſuperintendency, &c. The churches in the city are, St. Thomas's, St. Nicholas's, St. Peter's, the New church, and thoſe belonging to the houſe of correction, the orphan-houſe, and univerſity. The ſuburbs contain that of St. John, and the hoſpital church. The town has likewiſe two celebrated ſchools, thoſe of St. Thomas and St. Nicholas, the former of which is an extenſive building, and is poſſeſſed of conſiderable property; but it is ſtill more famous for its univerſity, founded by the Elector Frederic in 1409, by occaſion of the diſturbances at the univerſity of Prague. It is divided into 4 nations, the Saxon, Miſnian, Franconian or Bavarian, and Poliſh, or Sileſian and Luſatian; and has 6 colleges, to which, among other things, belong a church, a copious and valuable library, an anatomical theatre, &c. The univerſity of Leipzig has always been directed by men of the greateſt learning, who have ſpread its fame both in Europe and abroad. Beſides this it has ſeveral literary ſocieties, as the hiſtorical ſociety of Prince Jablonowſky, and the German ſociety. The exchange is one of the principal buildings in the city. The magnificent cloth-hall contains the library belonging to the magiſtrates, which in many reſpects is preferable to that of the univerſity, beſides all kinds of antiquities, ſtones, coins, and natural curioſities. Both theſe libraries are open twice a week. The houſe of correction and orphan-houſe deſerve notice. Auerbach's Hof is particularly worth ſeeing at fair times, being the reſort of perſons of both ſexes, and likewiſe on account of the great number of piazzas, where many valuable articles of gold and ſilver, as well as precious ſtones and watches, are offered for ſale at a very reaſonable price. But its ſtaple-right and the buſineſs by exchange tranſacted to a great amount, make Leipzig one of the moſt celebrated commercial towns in Germany. At its three yearly fairs a great trade is carried on in domeſtic and foreign goods both by barter and purchaſe. But amongſt many other articles, the trade in books is particularly flouriſhing, to which the great number of learned men, and the fine printing-offices at this place, contribute not a little. Beſides, it has manufactures of ſilk, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, carpets, linen and cotton printing, cards, leather, and Pruſſian blue. The fine gardens round the town give it a delightful appearance. During the thirty years war, the Imperialiſts were twice defeated by the Swedes in the neighbourhood of this city, in 1631 and 1642. In the year 1745 it was taken by the Pruſſians, who reſtored it at the peace of Dreſden. In the war of 1756 it was again taken by the Pruſſians, who exacted very heavy contributions from it. In 1759 it capitulated to the Imperial troops, but was ſoon after retaken by the Pruſſians, who kept poſſeſſion of it till the peace of Hubertſberg. Leipzig lies in lat. 51° 19′ N. long. 10° 2′ E.

LEISSNIG, an ancient town and diſtrict in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia, on the Freyberg Mulda, which has a ſeat and vote at the provincial diets. It contains about 2700 inhabitants. It formerly had its own burgraves, whoſe family became extinct in 1538. The town has 2 churches, and a ſuperintendency under the ſupreme conſiſtory of Dreſden. The inhabitants are principally manufacturers of cloth, linen, lace, ſtockings, fuſtian, likewiſe derive a conſiderable profit from the bleaching of yarn and linen, and from the ſalmon fiſhery in the Mulda. The caſtle before the town, called Mindelſtein, is acceſſible by means of a wooden bridge.

LEITENBERG, a town in the principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt, on river Sorbitz, in Thuringia.

Thuringia. Its caſtle, which ſtands on a mountain is the uſual reſidence of the dowager princeſſes of Rudolſtadt. The neighbouring country contains ſilver and copper mines, founderies, &c. Its diſtrict, comprehending 29 villages, is a fief of the Empire, and was formerly a diſtinct lordſhip. It lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Saalfeld.

LEITMERITZ, one of the 16 circles of Bohemia, bounded on the ſouth by the circle of Rakonitz, on the eaſt by that of Bunzlau, on the north by Upper Luſatia, and on the weſt by Miſnia. It yields wine, and contains warm baths, tin-mines, and precious ſtones, and is ſuch a delightful country that it is called the Paradiſe of Bohemia.

LEITMERITZ, a handſome, populous, royal town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of the ſame name; it is ſituated on the Elbe, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Prague, and the adjacent country produces good wine. Lat. 50° 32′ N. long. 11° 52′ E.

LEITOMISCHEL, a town in the circle of Chrudim, in Bohemia, with a fine caſtle ſituated on a mountain. It belonged to the counts Trautmanſdorf, from whom it deſcended by marriage to the counts of Waldſtein. The biſhopric founded here in 1344, was removed to Königingrätz in the fifteenth century. The place ſuffered greatly by fire in 1775. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Landſkron.

LEMGAU, a handſome thriving town, on the river Beya, in the county of Lippe, having upwards of 3000 inhabitants, principally Lutherans, to whom belong 2 churches, and a flouriſhing academy: beſides theſe, it contains a Calviniſt church, and ſome cloth and ſtuff manufactures. During the thirty years war it declined very much from its former proſperous ſituation. The convent of nuns here was founded by Count Simon I. in 1306. The abbeſs is always appointed by the reigning ſovereign, the deaconeſs and other members are choſen by the nuns. It lies 9 miles N. of Detmold.

LENGERICH, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Tecklenburg, 6 miles S. of Tecklenburg.

LENGFELD, a village of the circle of Erzgebirge, in the diſtrict of Wolkenſtein, ſituated on the Flöhe, 6 miles S. E. of Reichenbach.

LENGFELD, a ſmall town and caſtle of Henneberg, belonging to the noble families of Boyneburg and Müller, on the left bank of the Werra, on the frontiers of the diſtricts of Werra and Salzungen: 13 miles S. of Eiſenach.

LENNEP, an ancient town, in a delightful valley, in the dutchy of Berg. The magiſtrates are all Lutherans, but many of the inhabitants are Catholics. This town has manufactures of cloth made of Spaniſh wool, and likewiſe a great trade in Heſſian wool. In the year 1746 a fire broke out, which deſtroyed great quantities of it, and reduced 365 houſes to aſhes. Through the midſt of the town runs the river Lennep, which renders the adjacent meadows ſo fertile that the inhabitants have 4 crops of hay annually. It lies 23 miles N. E. of Cologne.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and diſtrict of Arras, on the river Souchet. In 1648 the Spaniards were defeated near this place by the French. It lies 11 miles N. of Arras.

LENSBURG, a town of the canton of Bern, ſituated on the river Aar, with a fortified caſtle and county, governed by a bailiff: 10 miles W. N. W. of Bern.

LENTINI, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a harbour, which was very much damaged by an earthquake in 1693.

LENZEN, a town of Brandenburg, in the Priegnitz, ſituated in a delightful country, on 2 lakes, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg. At this place is a ferry over the Elbe, a double toll from which is collected here. The tract of land in its neighbourhood, called Lenſwiſch, is fertile, particularly in paſturage, but is frequently overflowed by the Elbe and Elde. It lies 13 miles S. of Gräbow.

LEOBEN, a town of Upper Stiria, on the Mur, in the circle of Bruck, which contains 140 houſes, and has a ſuburb with 130. Joſeph II. made it the ſee of a biſhop, and it carries on a great trade in iron. It lies 20 miles N. N. W. of Grätz.

LEOBSCHUTZ, a fortified town, in the Pruſſian part of the principality of Jägerndorf, in Upper Sileſia. A great trade is carried on here in corn and yarn. Beſides the Catholic pariſh-church, it contains alſo a Franciſcan convent. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Jägerndorf.

LEONBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town near the river Glems, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 7 miles W. of Stutgard.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a fortreſs of Hungary, in the government of Neitre, erected by the Emperor Leopold in 1665, inſtead of the fortreſs of Neuhauſel, deſtroyed by the Turks. It lies between the Danube, Wag, and Dyrna.

LERINS, LES ISLES DE, are the 2 ſmall iſlands of St. Margaret and St. Honorate, in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of France, oppoſite Cannes. They are very fertile, and enjoy a temperate air.

LESCHNITZ, a ſmall town of Upper Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder. The adjacent convent of St. Annenberg is viſited by great numbers of pilgrims. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Oppeln.

LESSEN, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, 10 miles S. E. of Graudenz, entirely ſurrounded by water.

LESSINES, a town of Hainault, on the Dender, near Ath, celebrated for its linen manufactures.

LESZNO, or LISSA, a fine town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen, towards Sileſia, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the counts Leſzinſky, whoſe family place it is. In 1738 it was ſold to the princes of Sulkowſky by Staniſlaus King of Poland, by birth Count Leſzinſky. It has a Lutheran church, a Latin ſchool, a Calviniſt church and academy, a

large Jews ſynagogue, and a great trade. In 1707 it was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, but rebuilt in a much handſomer manner. In 1767 the whole town, excepting a few houſes, was reduced to aſhes.

LETAVA, a town and caſtle of Hungary, 10 miles E. of Boleſka.

LEVANT, Iſland of, one of the Hieres iſlands, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of France. Lat. 43° 4′ N. long. 4° 8′ E.

LEUCH, a village of the Valais, in Switzerland, on the Rhone, which has a fine bath of mineral water. The aſſemblies of the diſtrict are generally held here by the Biſhop of Sitten. It lies 15 miles E. N. E. of Sitten.

LEUCHTENBERG, a landgravate in the Upper Palatinate; it is a fief of the Empire, and lies on the river Nab; the chief town in it is Pfreimt. It comprehends the diſtricts of Pfreimt, Leuchtenberg, and Wernberg; and the caſtle of Miſſprunn on the frontiers of Bohemia likewiſe belongs to it. It formerly had its own landgraves, whoſe family becoming extinct in 1646, it devolved to the houſe of Bavaria. The Elector Maximilian gave it to his ſecond ſon Maximilian Philip, who dying in 1707 without iſſue, and the elector being at that time under the ban, the Emperor gave the landgravate as a fief to the Prince of Lamberg, but in 1714 the elector again obtained poſſeſſion of it. When the houſe of Bavaria became extinct, Mecklenburg laid claim to it, in conſequence of a reverſion thereof granted by the Emperor Maximilian I. in 1502; but at length Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine of Bavaria, became maſter of the landgravate, together with the reſt of the Bavarian dominions, his right to which had at firſt been conteſted. The Landgrave of Leuchtenberg has a ſeat and vote in the college of princes. His contingent, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 6 horſe and 14 foot, or 128 florins monthly. To a chamber tax he pays 135 dollars 26½ kr.

LEUSCHEIDT, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, 9 miles E. of Blankenberg.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Colmberg, on the Altmühl, in the principality of Anſpach, 6 miles W. of Anſpach.

LEUTKIRCH, a free Imperial town in Algow, in Swabia, on the river Eſchach, near the territory of Kempten, lying weſt of it, on the heath of Leutkirch. It is compoſed of only one principal ſtreet, but has two extenſive ſuburbs. The upper is almoſt as large as the town, and the lower ſtill larger. The government of the city is in the hands of three colleges, the members of which are Proteſtants, as are likewiſe moſt of the other inhabitants, excepting 25 Catholic families, who are tolerated in conſequence of an agreement to that purpoſe. The principal church belongs to the Catholics, and near it is a Franciſcan convent for nuns. The Proteſtant church was built at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century. The newly-erected townhouſe and playhouſe are alſo worthy of notice. Beſides agriculture, the principal ſupport of the inhabitants is the linen trade, which has, however, declined very much on account of the American war. Leutkirch is frequented by great numbers of travellers, as it lies on the high road to Tirol and Italy. At the diets of the Empire it has the twenty-eighth place on the bench of Imperial cities. Its quota to a Roman month is 21 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 33 dollars 69½ kr. The Imperial court of juſtice for the Heath of Leutkirch and Pirs is not held at this place, but alternately at Altdorf, Ravenſburg, Wangen, and Iſny. It lies 8 miles S. S. W. of Memmingen, in lat. 47° 53′ N. long. 7° 40′ E.

LEWIN, a ſmall town in the principality of Brieg, in Lower Sileſia, belonging to the Count of Bees. It is ſituated on the Neiſſe, and the bridge and paſſage over that river render it a very thriving place. It lies 8 miles S. E. of Brieg.

LEYDEN, a large, populous, handſome town of Holland, on the Old Rhine, which here has the appearance of a ditch. It is defended in the ancient manner, and has broad ſtreets, compoſed of elegant houſes, and interſected by canals. It contains about 10,900 houſes, 6 Calviniſt and 2 Lutheran churches, 1 for the Engliſh, and 1 for the Mennoniſts, with a great number of meeting-houſes for the Catholics, who compoſe the greateſt part of the inhabitants, amounting all together to about 48,000. This place has a famous univerſity, founded in 1575. Its colleges, celebrated medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, aſtronomical obſervatory, valuable library, with a choice collection of manuſcripts, are worthy the attention of a traveller: beſides which, the town-houſe, the old caſtle, with its labyrinths and charming proſpects, the cuſtom-houſe, the houſe of correction, and orphan-houſe, deſerve notice. This town is the fourth in rank of thoſe which ſend deputies to the aſſembly of the ſtates of the province of Holland. It has celebrated manufactures of cloth, ſerge, and cambric, but they have been upon the decline for ſeveral years. At preſent it has not above 20 cloth manufactories, whereas formerly there were 100. In its neighbourhood the beſt Dutch butter is made. It was the birth-place of John Bockolt, a taylor, who in 1534 placed himſelf at the head of the Baptiſts, and aſſumed the title of King of Münſter in Weſtphalia. In 1574 it ſuſtained a very ſevere ſiege from the Spaniards, during which famine and peſtilence carried off 6000 of the inhabitants. As a reward for their gallant defence it was left to their choice either to be exempt from all taxes for ſeveral years, or to have an univerſity founded; but they choſe the latter. In 1795, Leyden, with the reſt of Holland, fell into the hands of the French. It lies 23 miles S. W. of Amſterdam, in lat. 52° 9′ N. long. 2° 6′ E.

LICH, a ſmall town of Wetteravia, with a caſtle, ſituated on the river Wetter; it is the reſidence of a count of Solms: 6 miles S. S. E. of Gieſſen.

LICHTENAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Lower Heſſe, near the ancient ruined caſtle of Reichenbach, belonging to Caſſel: 12 miles S. E. of Caſſel.

LICHTENAU, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 8 miles S. S. E. of Paderborn.

LICHTENBERG, a ſmall fortified town of France in the department of Lower Rhine, 15 miles W. N. W. of Haguenau.

LICHTENBERG, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, on the Selbnitz, near which are medicinal ſprings, quarries of marble, copper and iron mines. It lies in the principality of Bayreuth, 5 miles S. of Lobenſtein.

LICHTENFELS, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, in Franconia, on the Mayn. It has 6 annual fairs, and carries on a great trade in timber with Frankfurt. It lies 7 miles S. of Coburg.

LICHTENSTEIG, a town of the county of Toggenburg, in Switzerland, belonging to the Abbot of St. Gall. The great court of juſtice for this county is held here, and is compoſed of 60 perſons. It lies 14 miles W. of Appenzell.

LICHTENSTEIN, a lordſhip, ſmall town, and caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, 6 miles N. E. of Zwickau, and 13 S. W. of Chemnitz, belonging to the counts of Schönburg. In 1771 it ſuſtained great injury by fire.

LICHTEVORDE, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip, belonging to the barons of Heide, in the province of Gelderland: 17 miles E. S. E. of Zutphen.

LIEBAU, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 20 miles S. S. W. of Troppau.

LIEBEMUHL, a ſmall town and caſtle of Eaſt Pruſſia, on the river Carbin, which was the reſidence of the ancient biſhop of Pomerania. Seventy ſmall iſlands may be counted in the neighbourhood of this place. It lies 35 miles S. S. E. of Elbing.

LIEBENAU, a ſmall town on an iſland formed by the river Dymel, in Lower Heſſe, on the frontiers of Paderborn: 12 miles N. N. W. of Caſſel.

LIEBENAU, a ſmall town of Lower Sileſia, in the circle of Schwibus, belonging to the convent of Paradis, in Poland. It lies 6 miles N. E. of Schwibus.

LIEBENTHAL, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, belonging to the abbeſs of the place, and principally inhabited by Catholics. It lies 8 miles S. of Löwenberg.

LIEBENWALDE, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel, near which the Finow canal commences, which unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Havel. This canal, which has 13 ſluices, was completed by King Frederic II. between the years 1743 and 1746. It lies 25 miles N. of Berlin.

LIEBENWERDA, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Black Elſter, in the electorate of Saxony, having a ſuperintendency and caſtle, which, together with the town, ſuſtained great injury by fire in 1733: 25 miles N. N. E. of Dreſden.

LIEBENZELL, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Nagold, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. Not far from thence is the bath of Zell. It lies 7 miles S. of Pforzheim.

LIEBEROSE, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, on the Spreewald, with a caſtle ſituated between Gubben and Lübben. This place and ſeveral villages form a lordſhip, belonging to one of the counts of Schulenburg.

LIEBERWOLKWITZ, a village of Miſnia, 5 miles S. E. of Leipzig, where the articles of the treaty of Altranſtadt were ſubſcribed to in 1707.

LIEBSTADT, a ſmall town and caſtle in the diſtrict of Pirna, in Miſnia, 14 miles S. S. E. of Dreſden.

LIEBSTADT, a ſmall town in the department of Königſberg, in Eaſt Pruſſia, 21 miles S. S. W. of Mühlhauſen.

LIECHSTALL, a bailiwick and ſmall town on the Ergetz, in the canton of Baſel, 5 miles S. E. of Baſel.

LIEGE, a biſhopric belonging to the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the weſt by Brabant, Namur, and Hainault, on the eaſt by Limburg and Jüliers, on the ſouth by Gelderland and Brabant. It is divided into 4 parts: Haſbain, the county of Loos, the margravate of Franchimont, and Condros. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Cologne, and a prince of the Empire. He likewiſe bears the title of Duke of Bouillon, although not in poſſeſſion of that dutchy. The inhabitants ſpeak partly the Brabant dialect of Low Dutch, and partly bad French. The whole biſhopric is ſaid to contain 26 towns, and upwards of 1400 villages. The inhabitants amount to above 200,000, of whom the capital alone contains 80,000. The revenues, which are divided between the biſhop and the ſtates, exceed 1 million gulden (about 150,000*l.* ſterling). The nobility and clergy are very rich, but the common people in general poor. In the year 1789 great commotions took place both in the capital and in the country. The biſhop at firſt complied with every demand of the malcontents, but afterwards withdrew privately to the abbey of St. Maximin; the chamber of Wetzlar annulled the contract made by the biſhop, and the troops of Pruſſia, Münſter, and the Elector Palatine (the former for Cleves, and the latter for Jüliers), were ordered to reinſtate him. The Pruſſians took poſſeſſion of the citadel; but thoſe of Münſter, diſagreeing about various points, withdrew to Limburg. This miſunderſtanding between the biſhop and his ſubjects was not accommodated when the French made themſelves maſters of this country in 1792. The chapter is compoſed of 60 perſons. The contribution of the biſhopric to a Roman month is 826 florins, and to a chamber tax 240 dollars 40 kr.

LIEGE, a large, ſtrong, populous town, the capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, and epiſcopal reſidence, ſituated on the Maas. It contains a great number of fine buildings and canals, with ſeveral bridges over the Maas, the principal of which is the Pont Neuf. Beſides the rich and magnificent cathedral of St. Lampert, the churches of St. John and St. Paul are moſt worthy of notice. The town

and ſuburbs contain 12 public ſquares, the cathedral, and 7 collegiate churches; 32 pariſh-churches, 10 abbies, 32 convents, 2 colleges formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, an academy, a ſchool for the young nobility, and for the Engliſh. The biſhop's palace has been very ſuperbly rebuilt ſince the great fire of 1737. The council-houſe, with its public library, the new playhouſe, the town-houſe, and the delightful promenades by the ſide of the Maas, likewiſe deſerve to be mentioned. The inhabitants manufacture fire-arms, cloths, glaſs, great quantities of nails, ſhoe-leather, ſerge, &c. A veſſel ſails every day from Liege to Mäſtricht, and one comes from thence to Liege. It lies 12 miles S. S. W. of Mäſtricht, in lat. 50° 39′ N. long. 3° 12′ E.

LIEGNITZ, a principality of Lower Sileſia, between the principalities of Jauer, Breſlau, Glogau, and Wolau, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It formerly had its own dukes, of the race of Piaſt, whoſe family became extinct in 1675. The capital is likewiſe called

LIEGNITZ, and is ſituated at the conflux of the Katzbach and Schwarzwaſſer. The moſt remarkable buildings in this town are, the caſtle, which has diſtinct moats and ramparts, the large town-houſe, the united royal and town ſchools, the 2 Lutheran pariſh-churches, the magnificent college belonging formerly to the Jeſuits, and the other Catholic churches and convents; amongſt which the collegiate church of St. John once belonged to the Proteſtants, and near it is the ſplendid chapel containing the tombs of the ancient princes of Liegnitz and Brieg. The Emperor Joſeph I. founded an academy for the children of the Sileſian nobility, of the Catholic and Proteſtant religion, which was very much improved in 1774. The number of inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs, excluſive of the garriſon, amounted in 1781 to 4703. Auguſt 15, 1760, the King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians under General Laudohn between this place and Parchwitz. It lies 11 miles N. N. W. of Jauer, in lat. 51° 11′ N. long. 13° 51′ E.

LIENZ, a lordſhip and ancient town, with a fortified paſs, in Tirol, at the conflux of the Drave and the Iſola, in the Valley of Puſter. Near it is the large village of Upper Linz.

LIER, a ſmall town on the Nethe, in Brabant. It has ſuch a great market for cattle, that 15,000 oxen are frequently ſold in one day. It lies 9 miles S. E. of Antwerp.

LIEWENSHOECK, a fort of Flanders on the banks of the Scheld, oppoſite Lillo; in 1785 it was ceded to the Emperor by the Dutch republic. It lies 6 miles N. W. of Antwerp.

LIEZIN, a village and commandery of the order of St. John, belonging to the grand-maſterſhip of Sonnenburg, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 15 miles N. E. of Fürſtenwalde.

LIGNY EN BARROIS, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe and diſtrict of Bar le Duc, 9 miles S. E. of Bar le Duc.

LILLO, a ſmall fortreſs of Brabant on the right bank of the Scheldt, 7 miles N. W. of Antwerp, which was ceded by Holland to the Emperor in 1785. It was taken by the French in 1794.

LIMBURG, a dutchy, and formerly one of the Seventeen United Provinces, ſituated between the dutchy of Jüliers and the biſhopric of Liege. It is divided into 4 diſtricts: namely, the counties of Valkemburg and Daelem, the diſtrict of Herzogenrode, or Roldüc, and the dutchy of Limburg Proper. Part of the two firſt belonged to Holland, the remainder to the Houſe of Auſtria: but the whole of it is now ſubject to France.

LIMBURG, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, is ſituated on a hill, is fortified, and has a caſtle built of marble. The ſuburb of Dalhem, below it on the river Weſe, has more inhabitants than the town itſelf. In its neighbourhood are good mines of lapis calaminaris and coal. The inhabitants manufacture fine cloths and woollen ſtuffs, and likewiſe the celebrated Limburg cheeſe, the beſt of which is to be met with in the ſmall town of Herve, in the county of Linden. Limburg lies 11 miles S. S. W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, in lat. 50° 38′ N. long. 3° 38′ E.

LIMBURG ON THE LAHN, a diſtrict and town of the archbiſhopric of Triers, with a ſtone bridge over the Lahn. Beſides 3 convents, it contains a fine cathedral, the ſteeple of which was conſumed by lightning in 1774. It lies 20 miles E. S. E. of Coblentz.

LIMBURG, a county and caſtle on a high mountain on the Lenne, below which is a village with a Calviniſt pariſh-church, belonging to the Count of Bentheim, as a fief of the county of Mark, in Weſtphalia, in which it lies: 4 miles S. E. of Hagen.

LINDAU, a free-Imperial city of Swabia, ſituated on two iſlands in the Lake of Conſtance, the largeſt of which is connected with the continent by a ſtone bridge, 290 paces in length. The ſmaller one, which only contains vineyards, gardens, and houſes belonging to fiſhermen, has two gates with drawbridges. From the ſituation of this town it has been called the Swabian Venice. The citizens are principally Lutherans, but a few are Catholics. The contribution of this town to a Roman month is 130 florins. It has the fifteenth place on the Swabian bench. Its trade, particularly to Italy, is conſiderable. Lat. 47° 32′ N. long. 7° 16′ E.

LINDAU, an independent Imperial abbey in the Imperial city of Lindau, containing an abbeſs, with the rank of a princeſs, and 12 nuns of noble extraction. It has no proper territory, but only ſcattered eſtates, moſt of which are under the juriſdiction of the city. The patronage of it belongs to Auſtria. Every abbeſs muſt be a native of Lindau, and has the privilege during her government of remitting the puniſhment of one criminal under ſentence of death within the juriſdiction of the city. This abbey has neither ſeat nor vote at the diets of the Empire, but only at thoſe of the circle of Swabia. Its quota to a Roman month is 7 florins, and

and to a chamber aſſeſſment it gives 50 dollars 84 kr.

Lindau, a pretty large town in the circle of Ruppin, in the Middle Mark. It contains a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. Near the town is a convent for nuns of noble extraction. It lies 5 miles N. E. of Ruppin.

Lindau, a diſtrict, and formerly a county, with a ſmall town and caſtle of the ſame name, in the principality of Anhalt, belonging to the line of Zerbſt, 6 miles N. of Zerbſt.

Lingen, a county of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, which was formerly a diſtrict of the county of Tecklenburg. It formerly belonged as a lordſhip to its own counts, and in the war of Smalkald, when Conrad Count of Tecklenburg was put to the ban, became the property of the Count of Büren. The Emperor Charles V. bought it of the daughter of the latter, and left it to his ſon Philip II. who gave it to William Prince of Orange. Upon the death of William III. King of England and Prince of Orange, it was taken poſſeſſion of by the King of Pruſſia, to whom it was finally ceded in the year 1732. It is divided into the upper and lower county, and was exempted from the juriſdiction of all the Imperial courts, as well as from all expences of the Empire, by Charles V.

Lingen, a ſmall town, containing about 300 houſes, lies in the Lower County near the Ems, and was formerly fortified. It contains churches for all the three principal religions, the King of Pruſſia's colleges of government over Tecklenburg and Lingen, and a celebrated Calviniſt academy founded in 1697. About a mile and a half from the town there is a ferry over the Ems, called the Lingen Ferry. It lies in lat. 52° 27′ N. long. 5° 1′ E.

Linne, a ſmall town on the Rhine, in the lower archbiſhopric of Cologne, 10 miles N. N. W. of Düſſeldorf.

Linnich, a town on the Roer, in the dutchy of Jüliers. Beſides the Catholic pariſh-church, it has another for Calviniſts: 5 miles N. W. of Jüliers.

Linz, the capital of Upper Auſtria, in the quarter of Hauſruck, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Danube and Traun; it is pretty large and well fortified. The old town is compoſed only of one long ſtreet. The number of inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, amounts to 15,000. The woollen manufactures of this place are the moſt conſiderable of any in the Auſtrian dominions. Since 1784 it has been the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Vienna. The church of St. Ignatius is the largeſt and handſomeſt in the town. The caſtle and the houſe where the ſtates and the colleges of government aſſemble, are elegant buildings. It lies 20 miles N. of Steyr, in lat. 48° 21′ N. long. 11° 56′ E.

Linz, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, with a toll from the Rhine, half of which belongs to the elector, and half to the chapter: 8 miles S. E. of Bonn.

Lipari Islands lie in the Mediterranean Sea, and belong to Sicily. Ten of them bear the following names: Lipari, Volcano, Salini, Panaria, Baziluzzo, Liſca Bianca, Datoli, Stromboli, Alicuda, and Felicuda. The others are merely inſignificant nameleſs rocks. All of them have been cauſed by ſubterranean fire. Lipari, the principal, contains a ſmall ill-built town of the ſame name, which is the ſee of a biſhop, and has 2 harbours and a caſtle upon a hill. The iſland contains about 14,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom live in the town.

Lipna, a town of Great Poland, in the diſtrict of Dobrzyn, where the diets of the diſtrict are held.

Lippe, a county of Weſtphalia, bordering on the biſhopric of Paderborn, having its own counts, who are ſtyled Noble lords of Lippe, and have a ſeat and vote at the diets of the circle and Empire. They are divided into the lines of Detmold and Schauenburg. That of Detmold was raiſed to the princely rank in 1789. Their quota to a Roman month is 4 horſe and 18 foot, or 120 florins; and to a chamber tax they pay 65 dollars 56½ kr. The ſtates of the county are compoſed of the nobility and towns. Moſt of the inhabitants are Calviniſts, and the remainder Lutherans. The reverſion of this county belongs to the houſe of Brunſwick.

Lippe, or Lippstadt, the capital of the county of the ſame name, is ſituated on the Lippe. Half of this town belonged to the counts of Mark, and this part, together with the inheritance of Jüliers, became ſubject to the Elector of Brandenburg, who is ſovereign of Lippe, jointly with the reigning count. It contains 4 Lutheran churches, 1 for Calviniſts, 1 for Catholics, an Auguſtine convent, a ſecular foundation for nuns of noble extraction, a Latin ſchool, and a royal Pruſſian poſt-office. The fortifications of the town are pretty ſtrong, having been greatly augmented ſince the year 1759. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who kept poſſeſſion of it 11 months. The number of inhabitants in 1784 amounted to 2695. It lies 19 miles W. of Paderborn, in lat. 51° 41′ N. long. 6° 3′ E.

Lippehne, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of Soldin, on the Mandel Lake; its inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture. It has ſuſtained great injury by fire, and lies 20 miles N. W. of Landſberg.

Lippspring, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, near which is the ſource of the river Lippe: 6 miles N. of Paderborn.

Lisle, a city of France, the chief town of a diſtrict in the department of the North; before the revolution the capital of all the French Netherlands. It is ſituated on the navigable river Deule, is a large handſome town, with about 56,000 inhabitants, and one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. Its citadel is equalled by very few, being the

the maſter-piece of the celebrated engineer Vauban. La Grande Place, la Rue Royale, and ſeveral other ſtreets, together with the public buildings, have a noble appearance. It has a conſiderable trade, and the inhabitants manufacture camlets and all kinds of ſtuffs. Prince Eugene took Liſle in 1708, after a ſiege in which great numbers of lives were loſt, but it was reſtored to France by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was bombarded in 1792 by the Auſtrians under the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen, but they were obliged to retire, after doing conſiderable damage to the place. The ground for a great diſtance round Liſle is hollow, from the great quantities of free-ſtone which have been extracted from it, ſo that in time of war the inhabitants can conceal their effects in theſe ſubterranean cavities. Long. 43′ E. lat. 50° 39′ N.

L'ISLE, a village with a caſtle, on Mount Jura, in the bailiwick of Morſee, in the Valais, belonging to the canton of Bern: 10 miles N. W. of Lauſanne.

LITORALE, AUSTRIAN, comprehends all the ſea-ports and their diſtricts, on the Adriatic Sea, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, and is about 150 miles in length. It is inhabited by Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Turks. The principal town in it is Trieſt.

LITSCHAU, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip in the circle above the Manhardſberg, in Lower Auſtria, on the frontiers of Bohemia, belonging to Count Seilern: 17 miles N. N. W. of Altenſteig.

LITTAU, a lordſhip and town on the river March, in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia. The Prince of Lichtenſtein is the poſſeſſor of the former, and protector of the latter. It lies 9 miles N. N. W. of Olmütz.

LÖBAU, a ſmall town and caſtle, in the circular diſtrict of Lautenburg, in the territory of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia: 16 miles N. W. of Gilgenburg.

LÖBAU, the oldeſt of the ſix towns, in the centre of Upper Luſatia, between Bautzen and Zittau. The ſix towns generally hold their aſſemblies at this place. The church of St. Nicholas, with its organ; that of St. John, and the library belonging to it; the council-houſe, and Latin ſchool, are worthy of notice. Brewing, and their trade in grey, ſtriped, and white linens, are the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. It was almoſt entirely laid in aſhes by a conflagration in 1710. In 1776 a poſt-road was carried from Rumburg in Bohemia, to Löbau. It lies 13 miles W. of Görlitz, in lat. 51° 8′ N. long. 12° 26′ E.

LOBEDA, a ſmall town, with an old caſtle, called Lower Lobdeburg, ſituated on the Saale, in Thuringia, 4 miles S. of Jena. It is ſubject to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

LÖBEGÜN, a ſmall town of Magdeburg, in the circle of Saale, near the Fühne. It has a good coal-mine; and excellent beer is brewed at this place. It lies 7 miles S. of Cöthen.

LOBENSTEIN, a town on the Lemnitz, in the lordſhip of the ſame name, in that part of Voigtland belonging to the counts Reuſs. It is the reſidence of the line of Reuſs-Lobenſtein, and contains about 490 houſes. In 1714 the greateſt part of this place, together with the prince's caſtle, was conſumed by fire; from which it again ſuſtained great injury in 1732. The new caſtle ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the town. In 1782 and 1783 a cauſeway was carried on from hence to Eberſdorf, and planted on both ſides with lime-trees. The town has a ſuperintendency, a ſchool, a printing-office, and poſt-houſe. At night it is lighted by lamps. Great quantities of cloth, ſtuffs, and yarn are made here. In 1784 the lordſhip of Lobenſtein contained between 6 and 7000 inhabitants, 2500 of whom were in the town alone. It lies 22 miles N. N. E. of Culmbach, in lat. 50° 21′ N. long. 9° 27′ E.

LOBSTADT, a village and nobleman's ſeat in Miſnia, in the circle of Leipzig, 10 miles S. S. E. of Leipzig.

LOBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict, comprehending 3 villages, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 11 miles N. of Zerbſt.

LOCHEM, a ſmall town on the river Berkel, in the county of Zütphen, 12 miles E. S. E. of Deventer.

LODESAN, a diſtrict of the dutchy of Milan, between the Paveſan, the Milaneſe Proper, Cremaſco, Cremoneſe, and Piacentino, with the title of a county. Its capital is

LODI, a pretty large handſome town, ſituated on the Adda, in a very fertile country. It has a fortified caſtle, upwards of 16,000 inhabitants, and is the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Milan. The Parmeſan cheeſe made here is eſteemed the beſt of the kind. The number of inhabitants has decreaſed very much ſince part of the territory of the town became ſubject to Sardinia, as many of them remove from thence on account of the tolls and duties payable on the frontiers, which make the carriage of the produce of their farms to Lodi very expenſive. It has manufactures of porcelain. In May 1796 this town was taken by the French; the paſſage of the bridge was obſtinately diſputed by the Auſtrians, who were at length obliged to retreat with conſiderable loſs. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Milan, in lat. 45° 18′ N. long. 7° 11′ E.

LOHR, a lordſhip and diſtrict in the county of Reineck, in Franconia. The ſmall place of the ſame name is the beſt town in the county, and is ſituated on the river Lohr, 22 miles E. of Aſchaffenburg. It is the reſidence of a bailiff belonging to the Elector of Mentz, under whom are 18 villages. It has good glaſs manufactures.

LOHR, a town on the river Schutter, with a diſtrict in the lordſhip of the ſame name, in the Ortenau, belonging to the Prince of Naſſau-Saarbrück-Uſingen. The houſe of Baden aſſumes the title, becauſe Baden-Durlach had poſſeſſion of it as a mortgage from 1659 till 1726.

LOITZ, a ſmall town, with a caſtle and diſtrict,

on the Peene in Swediſh Pomerania, in the county of Gützkow, between Demmin and Greifswalde.

Lomatzsch, a ſmall town on the Jahne, in the circle of Miſnia, 7 miles W. of Meiſſen; it is one of the oldeſt Vandal towns in this country.

Lombardy, a name given to the greateſt part of Italy, derived from the Lombards, who conquered it in the ſixth and retained poſſeſſion of it till the eighth century. It is divided into Upper and Lower Lombardy, or likewiſe into Lombardy on this ſide, and Lombardy on the other ſide of the Po. Upper Lombardy is the weſtern part, and comprehends Piedmont and its dependencies, with the dutchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy is the eaſtern part, including Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, Bologna, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Breſcia, Cremona, and Bergamo, with the diſtricts annexed thereto. Lombardy on this ſide of the Po comprehends all that part of Upper and Lower Lombardy lying between the Po and the Appenine mountains. Lombardy on the other ſide of the Po includes all to the north of that river, between it and the Alps.

Lomnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, 15 miles N.N.W. of Brinn.

Longwy, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on the Chiers. It is a ſmall but ſtrongly-fortified place. In 1792 it was taken by the Auſtrians, but retaken by the French the ſame year. Long. 3° 25′ E. lat. 49° 32′ N.

Lons le Saunier, a town of France, capital of the department of Mount Jura, formerly celebrated for its ſalt-works.

Loos, a county and ſmall town belonging to the biſhopric of Liege, 12 miles N.W. of Liege.

Loretto, a ſmall town between 3 and 4 miles diſtant from the ſea, in the marquiſate of Ancona and Eccleſiaſtical State, near which the river Muſone diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Venice. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with that of Recanati. It has about 4000 inhabitants, and is compoſed of one long ſtreet, ſurrounded with deep ditches and ſeveral baſtions. This place is celebrated for the pilgrimages made to the Caſa Santa, or Holy Houſe, in the cathedral church, which is ſaid to have been brought by angels in 1291 from Gallilee to Terſati in Dalmatia; from thence in 1294 to Italy, to the diſtrict of Recanati; and finally to the ſpot where it now ſtands. The Caſa Santa, in the midſt of the church, is caſed on the outſide with marble, and built with ſtones of unequal magnitude, being 30 feet long, 15 broad, 18 high, and embelliſhed within and without with an infinite number of valuable articles. It alſo contains inconceivable treaſures, which have been collected and are continually increaſing, through the bounty of pilgrims and of various powers. The revenues of the Holy Houſe are eſtimated at 30,000 ſcudi, independent of the preſents from pilgrims, which amount annually to 100,000 more. Amongſt other curioſities in this holy houſe, wherein Mary lived at Nazareth, is ſhown the window at which the angel Gabriel entered when he announced the birth of our Saviour. In conſequence of a regulation of Ferdinand III. a chaplain is maintained at Loretto, to perform maſs every day for the Houſe of Auſtria. The inhabitants of the town are principally ſupported by agriculture and gardening. Loretto was taken by the French in 1796, who retained poſſeſſion of it till 1799. It lies in lat. 43° 37′ N. long. 11° 16′ E.

Lorgues, a town of France, in the department of the Var and diſtrict of Draguignan, 16 miles W. of Frejus.

Lorrach, a town of the margravate of Baden, in the lordſhip of Roteln, with a ſuperintendency: 6 miles N.E. of Baſle.

Lossnitz, a ſmall mine-town in the lordſhip of Stein, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 5 miles E. of Schneeburg, belonging to the counts of Schönburg. The inhabitants have a great trade in cloth.

Louvain, a city of Brabant on the river Dyle. It is a large pleaſant place, but not very ſtrongly fortified; and beſides houſes, it comprehends likewiſe gardens, fields, vineyards, and other large vacant places. Moſt of the churches, convents, and public buildings, are handſome ſtructures. In the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits is a conſiderable library. The town-houſe is a magnificent edifice, in the Gothic ſtyle. Louvain is particularly celebrated for its univerſity, founded by John IV. Duke of Brabant, in 1426, which contains 4 privileged colleges, a large library, a botanical garden, and an anatomical theatre. In the year 1788 the greateſt part of the univerſity, for its oppoſition againſt the Emperor, was removed to Bruſſels, and only divinity was ſuffered to be taught at Louvain. The following year gave riſe to great diſturbances; the houſes of the friends of government were plundered, and violent meaſures were adopted againſt the Imperial troops: but tranquillity was reſtored before the general inſurrection of the Netherlands. At the beginning of the fourteenth century the cloth and woollen manufactures of this place employed 150,000 hands; but after the riot cauſed by them in 1378, for which ſome of the ringleaders were puniſhed, great numbers emigrated to England. At preſent Louvain contains 40,000 inhabitants, and has ſtill conſiderable manufactures of cloth. In the year 1753 a canal was conſtructed to join the Ruppel, for the benefit of commerce. In 1706 this city ſurrendered to the powers in alliance againſt France; in 1710 it was beſieged by the French, who were repulſed through the excellent diſpoſitions of the magiſtrates, and the gallant reſiſtance of the inhabitants: whereupon Charles III. King of Spain, preſented the magiſtrates with a golden key, with the following inſcription: "A Carolo Tertio, S. P. Q. L. in ſignum fidei." In the year 1747 it was taken by the French, who were obliged to reſtore it to Auſtria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It again fell into the hands of the French in 1793. It lies 14 miles E. of Bruſſels, in lat. 50° 52′ N. long. 2° 34′ E.

Löwen, a ſmall town in the county of Glatz, principally inhabited by turners, 14 miles w. of Glatz.

Löwenberg, a circular town on the Bober, in the principality of Jauer, in Sileſia. It formerly had good mines and cloth manufactures, and likewiſe a court of judicature, eſtabliſhed by Duke Henry, to take cogniſance of the criminal affairs of Lower Sileſia. The Lutherans have a church and ſchool here. The large Catholic pariſh-church of St. John, which belonged to the knights of Malta, was, together with the houſe of the commandery, deſtroyed by fire in 1752, before the town had entirely recovered from the conflagration of 1724. It is frequently called Lemberg. The inhabitants, 2500 in number, ſubſiſt by the cultivation of corn and flax, and the adjacent country produces great quantities of roſemary. The town abounds in water, almoſt every houſe having its own well. It lies 20 miles s. w. of Leignitz.

Löwenstein, a county of Swabia, between Hohenlohe and the dutchy of Würtemberg. The laſt of the ancient counts having ſold it to Frederic I. elector of the Palatinate, after his death his ſon Lewis obtained poſſeſſion of it, as a fief from the Elector Philip in 1488. In 1504 Ulric Duke of Würtemberg ſeized upon the county, and in 1510 reſtored it, upon condition that the poſſeſſor ſhould hold it as a fief from him. The above-mentioned Lewis is the anceſtor of the houſe of Löwenſtein, which by degrees added to it, by marriage, the counties of Wertheim, Rochefort, Montaigü, and Virnenburg, with other lordſhips and eſtates, and was divided into the lines of Rochefort and Virnenburg. Count Maximilian Charles, of the former, was, in 1710, raiſed to the rank of a prince of the Empire by Joſeph I. confirmed in that dignity by the Emperor Charles VI. who extended it likewiſe to his deſcendants, whereupon he obtained a ſeat and vote on the bench of princes of the circle of Franconia. In conſequence of this, the county pays 16 florins to a Roman month; but theſe princes have now no vote at the diet of the Empire, in the college of princes. The county is divided between the line of princes and that of counts; to the latter of which belong the diſtrict and ſmall town of Löwenſtein, and the diſtrict of Sultzbach on the Murr. The line of counts, which is the eldeſt, is of the Lutheran religion, but that of princes, or the younger, is Catholic.

Löwenstein, Lövenstein, a fort and ancient caſtle of South Holland, oppoſite Gorcum, at the conflux of the Maas and Waal. This was frequently uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners of diſtinction in turbulent times; as was the caſe with Hugo Grotius in 1618; but after three years impriſonment he was conveyed away by his wife, in a box uſed for the purpoſe of carrying books. In 1650 William II. Prince of Orange, in quality of Stadtholder, confined here ſix deputies of the States of Holland, for their ſtrenuous oppoſition againſt him, reſpecting the diſbanding of the troops; in conſequence of which the anti-orange party was afterwards called that of Löwenſtein.

Lowositz, a ſmall town on the Elbe, in the circle of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, belonging to the Margrave of Baden. October 1, 1756, an obſtinate engagement took place here between the King of Pruſſia and the Imperialiſts, with equal loſs to both ſides; the greater part of the town was thereby reduced to aſhes. It lies 5 miles w. of Leitmeritz.

Lubau, a ſmall open town on the Bober, in the principality of Schweidnitz, near Landſhut.

Lubben, a town of Lower Luſatia, on the Spree, in the circle of the ſame name, ſituated in a very ſwampy country. Here are the Elector of Saxony's colleges of government, court of juſtice, and conſiſtory for Luſatia. It likewiſe contains a caſtle, and a large ſtructure wherein the ſtates of the diſtrict hold their aſſemblies. It lies 8 miles s. of Buchholtz.

Lubeck, an ancient, large, handſome, fortified Imperial and commercial city, in the county of Wagria, in Holſtein, ſituated on the Trave and Wackenitz, 35 miles n. e. of Hamburg, and 10 from the Baltic Sea. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. Beſides the cathedral of St. John and the church of the Virgin Mary, which contain many things worth ſeeing, there are 3 other large and ſeveral ſmaller churches. Near the cathedral the Catholics have a chapel for public worſhip, and to the Calviniſts belongs the church cloſe by the gate of Holſtein. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the council-houſe, the town-houſe, the exchange, the nunnery of St. John, having an abbeſs, a prioreſs, and 22 nuns, the poor-houſe, the workhouſe, &c. The library belonging to the academy in the ancient convent of St. Catharine, contains many ſcarce books. To this city belongs the ſmall town of Travemünde, 10 miles diſtant from it, which it purchaſed in 1320, and thereby acquired a capacious harbour, beſides the ſmall town of Bergendorp, 4 diſtricts on the Elbe, which it poſſeſſes jointly with Hamburg, and ſeveral others in Lower Saxony. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, is the head of the ancient Hanſeatic league, and is ſtill united by a treaty of commerce with Bremen and Hamburg. It has the firſt place among the Imperial cities in the diets of Lower Saxony, and the third on the Rheniſh bench at the diets of the Empire. Its contribution to a Roman month is 480 florins, and to a chamber tax 557 dollars 88 kr. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 4 burgomaſters and 16 ſenators, who are partly learned men, partly patricians, and partly merchants. The citizens (not including the clergy, &c.) are divided into 12 claſſes, or companies, each of which has a vote in matters relative to the city. Lat. 53° 52′ n. long. 8° 24′ e.

Lubecke, a town in the principality of Minden, in Weſtphalia. The nobility have a ſhare in the government of this town. Moſt of the inhabitants

habitants are Lutherans, and near the parish-church is a Proteſtant foundation for a deacon and 4 canons, one of whom muſt always be a Catholic: beſides which it has a ſchool, a poor-houſe, and a ſugar-houſe. In the year 1734 the town was conſumed by fire. It lies 14 miles W. N. W. of Minden.

LUBEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Liegnitz, ſituated on the Katzbach. Since the conflagration of 1757 it has been handſomely rebuilt, and is ſupported by its cloth manufactures and the trade in corn. In 1709 a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected here. It lies 14 miles N. of Liegnitz.

LUBENAU, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in Lower Luſatia, on the Spree, the vicinity of which yields great quantities of vegetables. This town, and about 20 villages, form a lordſhip belonging to Count Lynar, who appoints a judge for the adminiſtration of juſtice here. It lies 20 miles N.W. of Cotbus.

LUBITZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Wenden, in Mecklenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, 5 miles E. of Parchim.

LUBLINITZ, a ſmall open town in the circle of the ſame name, and principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia: 15 miles N. of Tarnowitz.

LUCCA, a republic of Italy, ſo named after the capital, ſituated on the river Serchio. It was formerly a Roman colony. Charlemagne ſubdivided it, together with the kingdom of Lombardy, and Otto the Great annexed it to the German Empire. Lewis the Bavarian made Caſtruccio Caſtracani duke of it, who retained the dignity till his death: upon which a Genoeſe, Gerardino Spinola, purchaſed the ſovereignty over this town, but afterwards ceded it to John King of Bohemia, who was at that time in Italy. After he had made great improvements in the place, he ſold it to the houſe of Roſſi, of Parma. After Pietro Roſſi, it fell into the hands of Martin Scaliger, Lord of Verona, who ſold it to the Florentines. At length Charles IV. eſtabliſhed the form of government which it ſtill retains.

This republic is one of the ſmalleſt in Italy; it is bounded by Genoa, Tuſcany, Modena, and the Gulf of Genoa. The ſoil is tolerably fruitful, but does not produce corn ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants; on the other hand, it abounds in wine, oil, and cheſnuts.

The religion is the Roman Catholic. It was the ſee of a biſhop, but in 1726 was raiſed to an archbiſhopric. Its manufactures, particularly of ſilk and wool, are very flouriſhing.

Lucca ſtill acknowledges, in ſome meaſure, the juriſdiction of the German Empire over it. The form of government is ariſtocratical. The nobility elect the chief magiſtrate of the republic, called Gonfaloniere. He only governs two months, and after ſix years he can again enjoy that dignity. He is entitled His Excellency. The principal college is the Signoria, compoſed of 9 members, 3 of whom are elected by each of the chief quarters of the city, S. Salvador, S. Paolo, and S. Martino. The Gonfaloniere cannot act without their concurrence. They live cloſe by him in the palace, but their wives and children remain in their private houſes. They are changed every two months.

The great council is compoſed of 160 noblemen, who remain in office two years.

The college of trade has the inſpection over all matters relative to commerce, manufactures, and handicraft buſineſſes. The preſident of it is ſtyled Syndic, and muſt always be a foreigner. Their laudable regulations againſt indolence have procured the town the ſurname of the Induſtrious. The road lately made over the Appenine mountains from Modena to Maſſa, through Lucca, is very beneficial to the trade of the latter.

The adminiſtration of juſtice is in the hands of 3 counſellors, who muſt all be foreigners, born a leaſt 20 miles from Lucca.

The revenues of the republic amount to 400,000 ſcudi (upwards of 80,000*l.* ſterling). Beſides the Swiſs guards of the Gonfalóniere, it maintains a body of 500 regular troops. The town itſelf is handſome and well fortified, comprehending above 40,000 inhabitants. The whole ſtate contains 120,000. Lucca lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Piſa, in lat. 43° 53′ N. long. 8° 10′ E.

LUCERA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, likewiſe called Capitanata (ſee Capitanata), thus named from the town of Lucera, which belongs to the royal domains, has the title of a dutchy, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It was formerly called Luceria del Seracini, from the Mahometan Saracens, whom the Emperor Frederic II. brought thither from Africa. They retained this place till the time of the kings of Naples of the houſe of Anjou, when Charles II. at length conquered, and drove them out. As this happened on the feſtival of the Aſcenſion of the Virgin Mary, he ordered the town to be called S. Maria, but it has retained its old name.

LUCERN, one of the 13 Swiſs Cantons, whoſe inhabitants are Catholics. It is bounded on the eaſt by the cantons of Unterwalden, Schweitz, Zug, and Zürich; on the other three ſides by the canton of Bern. The number of inhabitants is computed at 100,000. In ſpiritual matters the canton is under the Biſhop of Conſtance. Its capital is

LUCERN, which is ſituated on the lake of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Rüſs. It is pretty large; within its circuit it comprehends a great number of gardens, and is partly ſurrounded by high mountains, partly by the lake, and partly by ramparts and baſtions. It contains 2 churches, a magnificent college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, ſeveral convents, a town-houſe, a council-houſe, and the ſo called water-tower, in which latter a variety of antiquities is preſerved. The great council is compoſed of 100, and the ſmall one of

36 perſons. The latter likewiſe belong to the great council, half of whom form the ſummer and half the winter council, who ſucceed each other in the government alternately every ſix months. The form of government is a mixture of ariſtocracy and democracy. The number of inhabitants is between 6 and 7000. The merchants of this town are principally engaged in the commiſſion buſineſs, upon goods coming from Italy, over Mount St. Gothard and the lake of the four Foreſt towns, to Germany and Switzerland, and going from thence to Italy. The Papal nuncio to the Swiſs Cantons reſides at Lucern, as the principal of the Catholic cantons. In 1725 a miſunderſtanding aroſe between this canton and the Papal chair, whereupon the nuncio removed his reſidence to Altdorf, and theſe differences were not accommodated till the year 1727. In May 1764 a conſpiracy was detected, which had for its object the aſſaſſination of the magiſtrates, and was timely fruſtrated, by means of a ſtrong reinforcement from Bern. It lies in lat. 46° 59′ N. long. 5° 49′ E.

LUCHOW, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Jetze, with a ſuperintendency, in the principality of Lüneburg, 11 miles S. of Danneberg.

LUCKA, a ſmall town of Miſnia on the Schnauda, between Altenburg and Pegau, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

LUCKAU, the capital of Lower Luſatia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, ſituated in a ſwampy country, on the rivulet of Geila. The inhabitants, many of whom are Vandals, ſubſiſt by brewing and handicraft buſineſſes. It has a Latin ſchool, and the juriſdiction of its magiſtrates extends over 22 villages. In 1744 the ſtates of the province erected a poor-houſe and houſe of correction, at this place, at their own expence. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Kalau, in lat. 51° 52′ N. long. 11° 21′ E.

LUCKENWALDE, a ſmall thriving town on the Nute, in the circle of Luckenwald and diſtrict of Zinna, the greater part of which was conſumed by fire in 1723. The circle of Luckenwald, although belonging to the dutchy of Magdeburg, is under the regency of the margravate of Brandenburg, on account of its vicinity thereto. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Wittenberg.

LUDDINGHAUSEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, on the Stever, 11 miles S. S. W. of Münſter.

LUDE, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the river Emmer, 4 miles S. of Pyrmont.

LUDENSCHEID, a town in the county of Mark, 12 miles W. of Plettenberg, the greater part of which has been rebuilt of ſtone, ſince the conflagration of 1723. It contains a Lutheran and Calviniſt church, a court of juſtice, and has good cloth manufactures.

LUDWIGSBURG, a newly-built town and diſtrict, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. It was formerly nothing but a ſmall hunting-ſeat. In 1715 Duke Eberhard Ludwig built a palace and town here; and to procure ſettlers for it, he granted the new town ſeveral privileges, and an exemption from taxes for 30 years. In 1727 the court and colleges of government were removed hither: but upon the death of that duke an alteration took place, and Ludwigſburg being no longer the ducal reſidence, is but thinly inhabited. It is, however, the ſeat of a ſuperintendency, has a benevolent inſtitution of the late duke for the inſtruction of poor children, and a porcelain manufactory. It lies 7 miles N. of Stutgard.

LUGANO, a village in an Italian bailiwick, and on a lake, both of the ſame name with it, belonging to all the Swiſs Cantons, except Appenzel: 12 miles S. of Bellinzona.

LUNEBURG, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the eaſt by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the north by the dutchies of Lauenburg and Holſtein, on the weſt by the dutchies of Bremen and Verden, and on the ſouth by Brunſwick. Since the extinction of the line of Lüneburg, by the death of George William laſt Duke of Zell, in 1705, it has belonged to the Elector of Hannover. It is likewiſe frequently called Zell. The ſtates of this principality are compoſed of 3 prelates, the nobility, and the towns of Lüneburg, Uelzen, and Zelle. In part of this country, namely, the diſtricts of Danneberg, Lüchow, and Wuſtrow, there is ſtill a remnant of the ancient Vandals.

LÜNEBURG, an ancient fortified town, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, on the navigable river Elmen, or Ilmenau, which diſcharges itſelf into the Lühe, near fort Hoper, about 13 miles from the town. It has 4 pariſh-churches, an academy for young noblemen, about 1300 dwelling-houſes, and between 8 and 9000 inhabitants. In the academy, the children of the nobility are qualified either for civil or military capacities, or for employments at court; for which Hannoverian ſubjects pay 150, but foreigners 250 dollars per annum. In the great market-place ſtands the prince's palace, repaired in 1763, and oppoſite to it the council-houſe, which is worthy of notice, on account of the antiquities and curioſities it contains. In the church of St. Michael is the ducal burial-vault. Several other churches, the library, and ſalt-works in particular, deſerve attention. On the weſt ſide of the town lies a chalk mountain, which yields abundance of that article, great quantities of which are exported. The inhabitants trade in ſalt, wax, honey, wool, flax, linen, and likewiſe drive a very profitable commiſſion trade with Hamburg, Lübeck, Leipzig, &c. Lüneburg lies in lat. 53° 15′ N. long. 8° 14′ E.

LUNEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the county of Mark, on the Lippe, at its conflux with the Zeſicke. The Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, have churches at this place, and a fair for cattle is annually held here. It lies 7 miles N. N. E. of Dortmund.

LUNEVILLE,

Luneville, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, ſituated at the conflux of the Vezouſe and Meurte. In 1719 the caſtle here, belonging to the Duke of Lorrain, was burned down to the ground, but it was rebuilt in a magnificent ſtyle by Duke Leopold I. Staniſlaus Leczinſky, King of Poland, fixed his reſidence at Luneville, after obtaining poſſeſſion of Lorrain and Bar, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1735; ſince which time a great many improvements have been made in the town. The right wing of the caſtle, conſumed by fire in 1755, has been completely rebuilt. The ſtreets of Lüneville are fine, but paved with a kind of chalk-ſtone, the duſt ariſing from which in dry weather is highly diſagreeable and prejudicial to the eyes: for which reaſon every houſekeeper is obliged to water the pavement ſeveral times a day in ſummer-time. King Staniſlaus inſtituted an academy here. It lies 14 miles E.S.E. of Nancy, and 24 E. of Toul, in long. 4° 9′ E. lat. 48° 36′ N.

Luntzenau, a ſmall town in the lordſhip of Rochburg, belonging to the Count of Schönburg, 6 miles S. of Rochlitz, in the circle of Erzgebirge.

Lure, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Saone, near the Ougnon.

Lusatia, a margravate, bounded on the eaſt by Sileſia, on the ſouth by Bohemia, on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg, and on the weſt by Miſnia. It was formerly annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, but was mortgaged in 1623 by the Emperor Ferdinand II. to the Elector of Saxony, John George, to whom it was finally ceded by the peace of Prague in 1635. It is divided into Upper and Lower Luſatia. The former is ſubdivided into 2 circles, Bauzen and Görlitz, each of which contains 3 ſmaller circles. The inhabitants, amounting to 270,000, are moſtly Lutherans, and but a few Catholics.

Lower Luſatia contains about 110,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the circles of Luckau, Guben, Lübben, Kalau, and Spremberg. Some diſtricts of it, as Cottbus, Peitz, &c. have belonged to Brandenburg ſince the year 1550. Many of the inhabitants of both Upper and Lower Luſatia are Vandals.

Lutzen, a ſmall town and diſtrict, 7 miles W.S.W. of Leipzig, in the biſhopric of Merſeburg, with a caſtle, ſituated in a delightful country. Not far from hence Guſtavus Adolphus King of Sweden loſt his life in a battle with the Imperialiſts, at the moment of victory; and the place where his dead body was found is ſimply marked by a ſtone erected on the ſpot. About 8 miles W. of Lützen is the village of Roſbach, where the combined French army and that of the Empire were defeated by the King of Pruſſia in 1757.

Luxemburg, a dutchy, and formerly one of the 17 United Provinces, bounded on the eaſt by the archbiſhopric of Triers, on the ſouth by France, on the weſt by France and the biſhopric of Liege, on the north by the ſame biſhopric and the dutchy of Limburg. It is fertile in wine and corn, has many iron-mines, and contains 24 towns and 1170 villages. It is divided into 2 quarters, the German and Walloon. To France belonged Montmedi, Ivoix, Thionville, and their diſtricts. The remainder was formerly ſubject to Spain: but both the French and Spaniſh part of the dutchy, together with the county of Namur, were ceded to the Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian Emanuel, in the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, till at length, in 1713, they were given up by the ſtates to the Houſe of Auſtria, but with the proviſo, that the Elector of Bavaria ſhould retain poſſeſſion of them till he ſhould be reinſtated in his own dominions. This took place in 1714, and the Spaniſh part of the dutchy was finally ceded to the Emperor Charles VI. Since the beginning of the preſent war, the French have made themſelves maſters of the whole of this dutchy.

Luxemburg, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, on the river Elz, or Alſitz, which runs through it. It is a place of great ſtrength, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The former is a heptagon, and is ſituated partly in a plain, partly on a rock; and the latter lies in deep vallies. In 1795 this town ſurrendered to the French by capitulation. It lies 22 miles S.W. of Triers. Lat. 49° 38′ N. long. 3° 49′ E.

Luxeuil, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of Upper Saone, containing warm baths. It lies 14 miles N.E. of Veſoul. Lat. 47° 39′ N. long. 4° 3′ E.

Lychen, a town in the Ucker Mark, which was conſumed by fire in 1732, but has been handſomely rebuilt: 11 miles S.E. of Strelitz.

Lyoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouthern coaſt of Fünen, containing a village of the ſame name.

M.

Maas, or Meuse, a great river, which riſes in France near Langres, runs through the Netherlands, and near Dort is divided into two branches; the northern is called the Merwe, upon which ſtands Rotterdam. Not far from thence they unite again, and it diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean in a very broad ſtream between Briel and Graveſand.

Macerata, the capital of the marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on the river Chiento. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with that of Tolentino, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Fermo, and the reſidence

of the governor of the province under the Pope. Its moſt remarkable buildings are, the univerſity founded in 1290, the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, the gymnaſium nobile, 2 academies, and a ſupreme court of juſtice, where all cauſes in the marquiſate, both civil and eccleſiaſtical, are decided, beſides the palaces of Torri, Coſti, Mareſcoſchi, Buonacori, and Silveſtri. The adjacent country is very pleaſant, and well cultivated. It has neither manufactures nor handicraft buſineſſes. The women of Macerata are uncommonly beautiful. At the annual horſe-races this town is very full, and at the ſame time it has a great yearly fair. In 1733 it ſuſtained great injury by an earthquake. Lat. 43° 18′ N. long. 11° 7′ E.

MAESEYCK, a ſmall fortified town, in the county of Looz and biſhopric of Liege, on the Maas: 10 miles S.W. of Ruremonde.

MAESTRO, or MESTRE, a village on the river Muſone, in the Treviſan, 6 miles N. E. of Venice.

MAGGIORE, LAGO, a large lake in the dutchy of Milan, which extends from Serto to Locarno, and has a communication by a canal with the city of Milan.

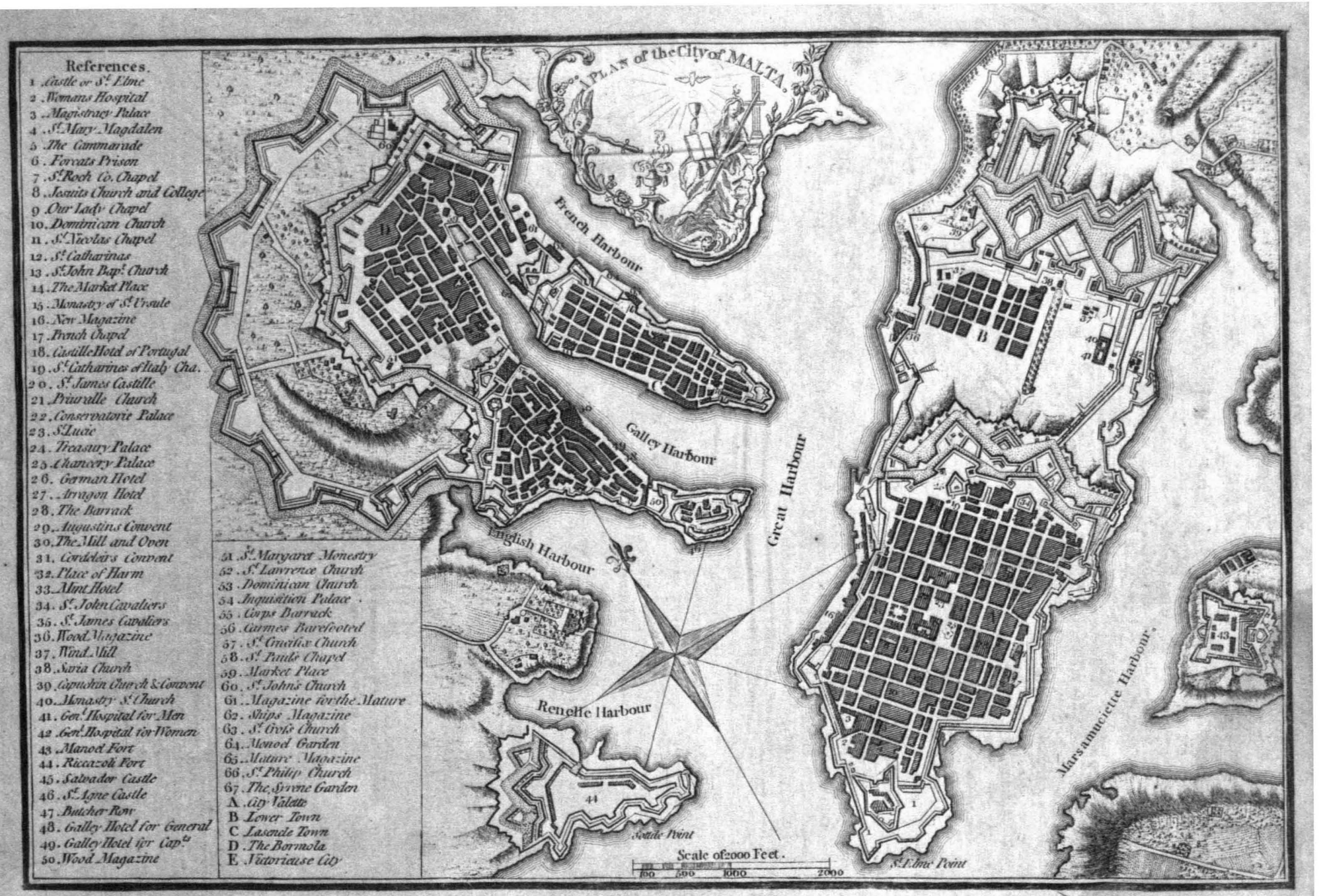
MAGDEBURG, a dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the eaſt and north by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the weſt by the principality of Wolfenbüttel, on the ſouth by the principalities of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It is divided into 4 circles, namely, Holz, Saal, Jerichau, and Ziefar, the laſt of which has been united to this dutchy ſince 1773, inſtead of Luckenwald annexed to the margravate of Brandenburg; and that part of Mansfeld belonging to Pruſſia is likewiſe included in it. In 1784 the number of inhabitants in all the territories belonging to this dutchy was 249,553, excluſive of the military. It was formerly an archbiſhopric, under which were the biſhoprics of Meiſſen, Merſeburg, Zeiz, Havelberg, and Brandenburg, but was ſecularized at the peace of Weſtphalia; and as the electoral houſe of Brandenburg was obliged to part with a portion of Hither Pomerania, to pacify Sweden; in lieu of it, the reverſion of the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, with the title of a dutchy, was given to that elector. Upon the death of Auguſtus Duke of Saxony in 1680, the Elector Frederic William the Great took poſſeſſion of the dutchy, which entitles his deputy at the diet to the next place to Bavaria, on the bench of temporal princes. Magdeburg and Bremen have alternately the directorſhip of the circle of Lower Saxony, but ſince 1682 no diet has been held for that circle. The revenues from Magdeburg amount to nearly 250,000*l.* ſterling. To a Roman month this dutchy gives 1300 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 343 dollars 40 kr.

MAGDEBURG, Burgravate of, belongs to the electoral houſe of Saxony, as a diſtinct fief of the Empire. It is compoſed of the 4 diſtricts of Elbenau, Gemmern, Gottau, and Ranis. It belonged, as early as the time of Charlemagne, to the houſe of Saxony, which claims a vote for it at the diet, but many reaſons have hitherto prevented the admiſſion of that claim.

MAGDEBURG, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, on the Elbe, is ſtrongly fortified, and is divided into the old and new town, to which are annexed the ſuburbs of Sudenburg and Friedrichſtadt. In the midſt of the Elbe ſtands the citadel, built in 1680, containing a great ſtore-houſe and arſenal, and a church for the Catholic ſoldiers. Amongſt the outworks, the Star fort before the Sudenburg gate, with its numerous ſubterranean galleries and mines, is particularly remarkable. The houſe of the prince or commandant ſtands on the Prince's rampart, cloſe by the Elbe. In the old market-place, the town-houſe built in 1691, and in the new one, the caſtle where the war and domain chambers hold their meetings, are moſt conſpicuous. Oppoſite to the latter is the newly-erected arſenal.

The other remarkable ſtructures are, the hall in which the ſtates of the province aſſemble (wherein likewiſe meet the regency and conſiſtory, removed hither from Halle in 1714), the royal poſt-houſe, the cuſtom-houſe, the halls belonging to the different companies, the fine large exchange, the warehouſes for foreign goods ſituated on the Elbe, the newly-erected principal watch-houſe, the ancient ſtatue of the Emperor Otto I. the admirable water-mill, water-works, &c.

The inhabitants are principally Lutherans and Calviniſts; the Catholics attend divine ſervice in the church of the Ciſtercian convent of St. Agnes in the new town. The chief of the 8 Lutheran pariſh-churches is the lofty cathedral of St. Maurice, built of free-ſtone, which fortunately eſcaped the general deſtruction of 1631. The canons are all Proteſtants; there are likewiſe other canons belonging to the collegiate churches of St. Sebaſtian, St. Gangolph, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter and Paul. The Lutheran ſchools are, the ſchool belonging to the cathedral, the academy of the Proteſtant convent of the Virgin Mary, the public college, and the ſchool in the new town. There are 3 Calviniſt congregations, viz. German, French, and Walloons, for Magdeburg has received a great acceſſion both of inhabitants and manufactures, by refugees from the Palatinate, France, and Flanders. The ſo called Frederic's ſchool likewiſe belongs to the Calviniſts. The former Auguſtine convent has ſince 1688 been converted into a royal poor-houſe, hoſpital, and orphan-houſe. To promote the trade of the dominions of the Elector of Brandenburg, a communication was eſtabliſhed in 1743 between the Elbe and Havel, by means of a new canal acroſs the Ihle and Stremme. The town has four annual fairs, and manufactures of all kinds of ſilk, woollen, and cotton ſtuffs, cloths, linen, ſtockings, fine leather gloves, tobacco, ſnuff, and of porcelain, which is ſent to all parts of the Pruſſian dominions. In the year 1781 Magdeburg, including the ſuburbs, but excluſive of the garriſon, contained 20,582 inhabitants,



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habitants. In 1631 it was taken by ſtorm by the Imperial generals Tilly and Pappenheim, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed; but it has been handſomely rebuilt. About 2 miles from the town lies the Lutheran convent of Bergen. Lat. 52° 10′ N. long. 9° 28′ E.

MAGLIANO, a poor town in the province of Sabina and State of the Church, ſituated on a hill near the Tiber.

MAHLBERG, a lordſhip, ſmall town, and caſtle, with a convent of Capuchins, in Swabia, in the Briſgau. It belonged formerly to the lords of Geroldſeck; upon the extinction of that family in 1416, it devolved to the counts of Mörs and Satwerden; who likewiſe becoming extinct, it deſcended to the counts of Naſſau; and finally, from them to the margraves of Baden-Baden, in 1729. It lies 17 miles N. of Freyburg.

MAJORCA, MALLORCA, the largeſt of the Balearean iſlands, near the coaſt of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea. This iſland abounds in wine, corn, ſalt, oil, cattle, game, poultry, innumerable rabbits; and coral is found on different parts of the coaſt. The inhabitants, about 136,000 in number, are a clever, induſtrious race, and make good ſailors. The language of the common people is a mixture of Greek, Latin, Arabic, Spaniſh, and bad French. The whole coaſt is lined with towers, to watch the African corſairs, and the iſland maintains a corps of cavalry and infantry for its protection. Its capital, which is likewiſe called

MAJORCA, or MALLORCA, formerly Palma, is fortified in the modern manner, has an univerſity, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Valencia. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 32,000. It is likewiſe the reſidence of the captain general of the Balearean and Pithyuſian iſlands, which together form the kingdom of Majorca. It has an incomparable harbour called Porto Pi, defended by Fort St. Carlos. Upon the approach of the Engliſh and Dutch fleets in 1706, this iſland ſurrendered to King Charles III. of Spain; but upon his aſcending the Imperial throne in 1711, Barcelona was compelled to ſubmit to Philip V. the conſequence of which was the reduction of Majorca in 1715.

MALCHO, a ſmall town with convent for nuns of noble extraction, in the principality of Wenden, in Mecklenburg. It is ſituated between the lakes of Calpin and Plau, being entirely ſurrounded with water, and lies 16 miles S. S. W. of Malchin.

MALCHIN, a pretty large town of Mecklenburg, in the principality of Wenden, ſituated on the Peene, in a great moraſs. The aſſemblies of the province are held alternately at this place and at Sternberg; 10 miles E. S. E. of Güſtrow.

MALTA, an iſland between Sicily and the coaſt of Africa, 21 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is very rocky, yielding little corn and wine, but, on the other hand, great quantities of cotton and fruit. The coral-fiſhery on the coaſt is pretty conſiderable. There is but a ſingle ſpring of freſh water on the whole iſland. The language of the country people is bad Arabic, but the inhabitants of the towns ſpeak Italian. Its chief town is Valetta, which is a very ſtrong fortification between two harbours and the caſtle of St. Elmo; it is the reſidence of the Grand Maſter of the iſland of Malta, was built in 1566, and named after the then Grand Maſter John de la Valette. It contains a great number of convents both for monks and nuns, a tribunal of the inquiſition, and is the ſee of a biſhop. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 20,000.

The iſland of Malta, with the two ſmaller ones of Gozo and Comieno, belongs to an order of knights inſtituted at the commencement of the twelfth century at Jeruſalem, by the weſtern Chriſtians, the members of which were at firſt called Knights Hoſpitallers, or Knights of St. John, becauſe it was their duty to attend pilgrims in the hoſpital erected by merchants of Amalfi, together with a chapel conſecrated to St. John. To this duty they ſoon added another, namely, that of accompanying and protecting pilgrims from the attacks of robbers and enemies; and at length the members of this ſociety were divided into 3 claſſes, called Knights, Chaplains, and Servants at Arms. The firſt performed military ſervices, the ſecond executed the eccleſiaſtical functions, and the third took care of pilgrims, and of the ſick (amongſt whom at that time was a great number afflicted with the leproſy). Being expelled out of Paleſtine, and finally from St. Jean d'Acre, by the Mahometans, they maintained poſſeſſion of the iſland of Cyprus, till the commencement of the thirteenth century, when they were obliged to remove to Rhodes, till in 1522 they were likewiſe driven from thence by the Turkiſh Emperor Soliman I. After this they went firſt to Candia, and then partly to Venice, Rome, Viterbo, but principally to Nice, Villa Franca, and Syracuſe in Sicily, till in 1530 the Emperor Charles V. gave them the iſland of Malta, together with the two ſmaller ones, as a fief of the kingdom of Sicily; whence they are now called Knights of Malta. In this new ſituation, in 1565, they were attacked by a powerful Turkiſh army, which was however compelled to retire with great loſs.

The order is divided into 8 nations or tongues, namely, that of Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany, Caſtile, and England. Provence had the firſt place, becauſe Gerard the founder of the order was of that country. The Engliſh nation, which has been ſeparated from the order ſince 1537, was in 1781 replaced with the Bavarian, founded by the Elector Charles Theodore. The poſſeſſions of the order, which were greatly increaſed by the ſuppreſſion of the knights templars, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, ſuffered a great diminution in thoſe countries which embraced the doctrines of the reformation. Of late years, beſides the Bavarian inſtitution, they obtained an addition by the eſtabliſhment of the

grand

grand priory of Oſtrog in Poland; and in 1777 the order of St. Anthony with all its poſſeſſions was united with that of Malta.

The head of this order is ſtyled Grand Maſter of the Holy Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, and Guardian of the Poor of Jeſus Chriſt. By foreign powers he is entitled Altezza Eminentiſſima, and has the rank of a prince. Next to him the principal officers are the heads of the 8 nations. After them come the priors, the chief of whom is the Grand Prior of Germany, who is a prince of the Empire.

The maſters of the order, in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, are in ſome degree ſubject to him.

The knights, properly ſo called, muſt all be of noble extraction. With reſpect to families from Florence, Siena, Genoa, and Lucca, commerce, which by many is looked upon as a degradation, is not eſteemed any detriment if the nobility of the family be properly acknowledged. Thoſe who can prove their noble deſcent in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, are called Cavallieri di Giuſtizia (knights by right), and they whoſe title is rather dubious, but are admitted on account of their own merit, are ſtyled Cavallieri di Grazia (knights by favour). The obligation of the knights to make at leaſt three cruſades againſt the Turks and Barbary corſairs, is not very ſtrictly obſerved. The naval force of the order was in 1770 compoſed of 4 gallies, 3 galleots, 4 ſhips of 60 guns, a frigate of 36, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels.

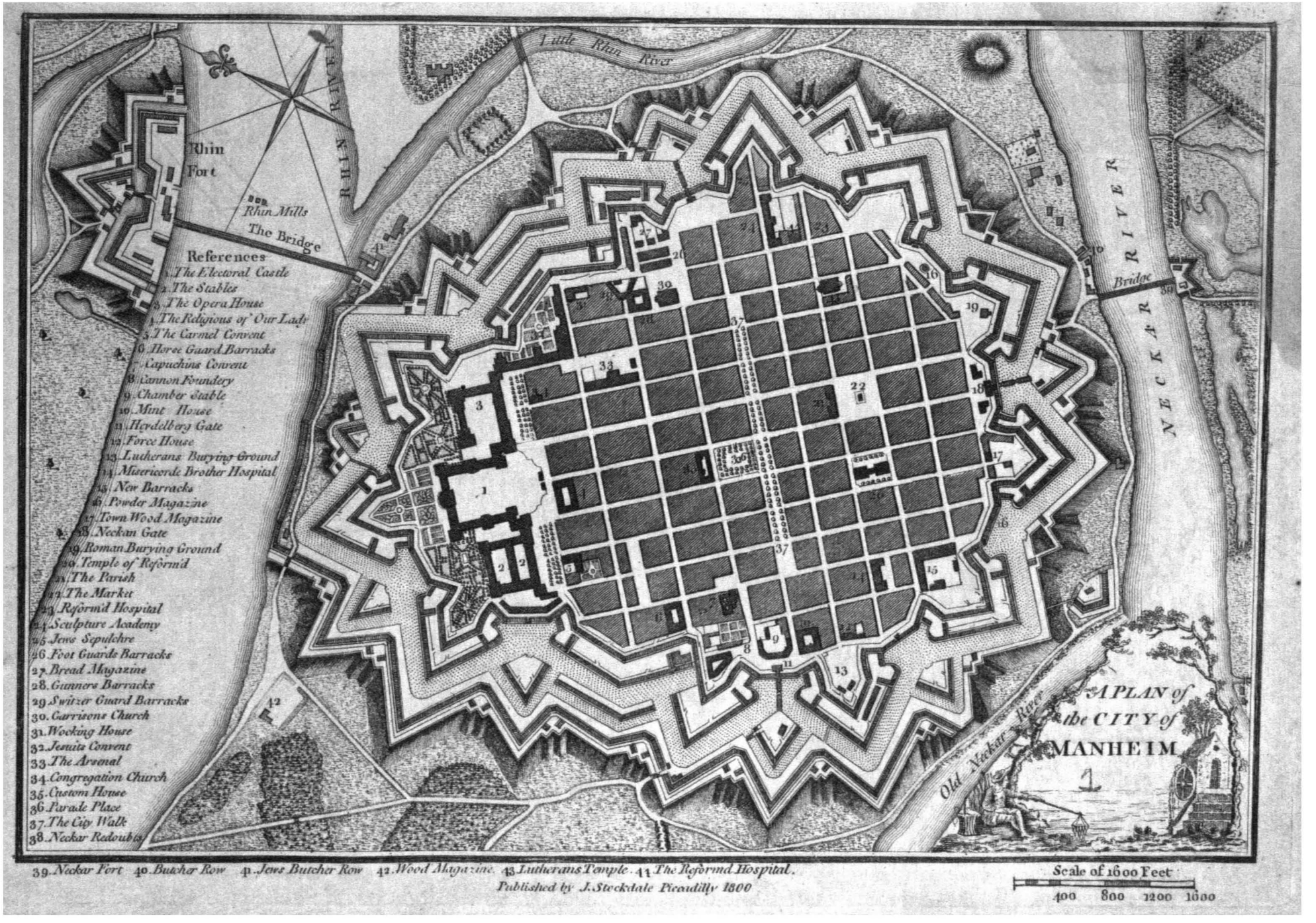
The knights follow the rules of the Auguſtines, binding themſelves by a vow to poverty, obedience, and chaſtity (by which however, in the maſterſhip of Brandenburg, where the knights are Proteſtants, is not underſtood a ſingle life, but fidelity to the marriage-bed). In time of war they wear a red belt with a ſilver-coloured croſs; but in peace they have a long black cloak with an eight-cornered white croſs on the left ſide, and one of gold on the breaſt. In 1798 the knights of Malta gave up that iſland to the French under Buonaparte, on his way to Egypt. The attempts of the allies to diſlodge them from thence have hitherto proved ineffectual, but it is ſuppoſed that they cannot hold out much longer. Malta lies in lat. 35° 54′ N. long. 12° E.

MANFREDONIA, a town, with a fortified caſtle, in the province of Capitanata, in Naples. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a good harbour on the Gulf of Manfredonia.

MANHARDSBERG, the northern part of the diſtrict below the Ens, bounded on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by the Danube, on the weſt by the diſtrict above the Ens, and on the north by Bohemia and Moravia. It is divided into two quarters, called the circle above the Manhardſberg, and the circle below the Manhardſberg.

MANHEIM, the capital of the Lower Palatinate, and reſidence of the Elector, ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Rhine, at its conflux with the Neckar. In 1605 the Elector Frederic IV. began to build a town out of the ancient village and caſtle of Manheim, and made it an aſylum for thoſe natives of the Netherlands who had left their country on account of the perſecution for religion. Notwithſtanding the new town was taken and laid waſte by the Bavarians in 1622, and completely deſtroyed by the French in 1688, yet it was rebuilt by the electors John William and Charles Philip, who in 1720 removed his reſidence thither from Heidelberg, on account of the religious diſputes with the Calviniſts, ſo that it is now one of the ſtrongeſt and handſomeſt cities of Germany. It is nearly of a circular figure, ſurrounded with moats and ramparts, and defended by 13 baſtions. It contains 6 public ſquares, the principal of which are, the market-place and the parade, 7 Catholic, 1 Lutheran, 2 Calviniſt churches, a Jews ſynagogue, a town-houſe, arſenal, mint, an electoral hoſpital, a Lutheran and Calviniſt hoſpital, &c. In the electoral caſtle, the apartments for the meetings of the academy of ſciences founded in 1763, the cabinets of paintings, the library, &c. are worthy of notice. Next to theſe the moſt remarkable places are: the chapel belonging to the caſtle, the ſplendid opera-houſe, the playhouſe, the college and magnificent church formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, cloſe by the caſtle; the manufactory of ſtuff and ſilk at the Rhine-gate, the academy for drawing and ſculpture, the military anatomical theatre, the ſurgical college, the houſe of correction and orphan-houſe, the ſchool for military engineers, the porcelain warehouſes, the botanical garden, the aſtronomical obſervatory, &c. The water of this town is very bad on account of its ſwampy ſituation. In 1777 the number of its inhabitants amounted to 25,000. But when after the death of the laſt Elector of Bavaria, the Elector Charles Theodore removed his reſidence to Münich, the trade and number of the inhabitants decreaſed ſo faſt, that in 1799 it was found to contain fewer by 2100 than in the above year. This alteration, ſo detrimental to its proſperity, the city of Manheim endeavoured to prevent by repeated but fruitleſs remonſtrances. In 1784 the city and its diſtrict contained 21,858 ſouls. Although commerce and manufactures meet with great encouragement here, yet, excepting the wine-trade, no other buſineſs appears to have attained to any degree of proſperity. Since the commencement of the preſent war Manheim has been frequently taken and retaken by the French and Auſtrians. Lat. 49° 29′ N. long. 6° 9′ E.

MANSFELD, a county in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the principality of Anhalt, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Merſeburg and the dutchy of Magdeburg. It had its own counts, who had contracted very great debts as early as the ſixteenth century. Their creditors ſeizing upon one lordſhip and diſtrict after another, the two ſovereigns of whom it was held as a fief, namely, Saxony and Magdeburg, ſequeſtrated it in 1570; but the counts retained their rank of ſtates


Little Rhin River
RHIN RIVER
Rhin Fort
Rhin Mills
The Bridge
NECKAR RIVER
Bridge
Old Neckar River
A PLAN of the CITY of MANHEIM
References
1. The Electoral Castle
2. The Stables
3. The Opera House
4. The Religious of Our Lady
5. The Carmel Convent
6. Horse Guard Barracks
7. Capuchins Convent
8. Cannon Foundery
9. Chamber Stable
10. Mint House
11. Heydelberg Gate
12. Force House
13. Lutherans Burying Ground
14. Misericorde Brother Hospital
15. New Barracks
16. Powder Magazine
17. Town Wood Magazine
18. Neckar Gate
19. Roman Burying Ground
20. Temple of Reformd
21. The Parish
22. The Market
23. Reformd Hospital
24. Sculpture Academy
25. Jews Sepulchre
26. Foot Guards Barracks
27. Bread Magazine
28. Gunners Barracks
29. Switzer Guard Barracks
30. Garrisons Church
31. Wocking House
32. Jesuits Convent
33. The Arsenal
34. Congregation Church
35. Custom House
36. Parade Place
37. The City Walk
38. Neckar Redoubts
39. Neckar Port
40. Butcher Row
41. Jews Butcher Row
42. Wood Magazine
43. Lutherans Temple
44. The Reformd Hospital.
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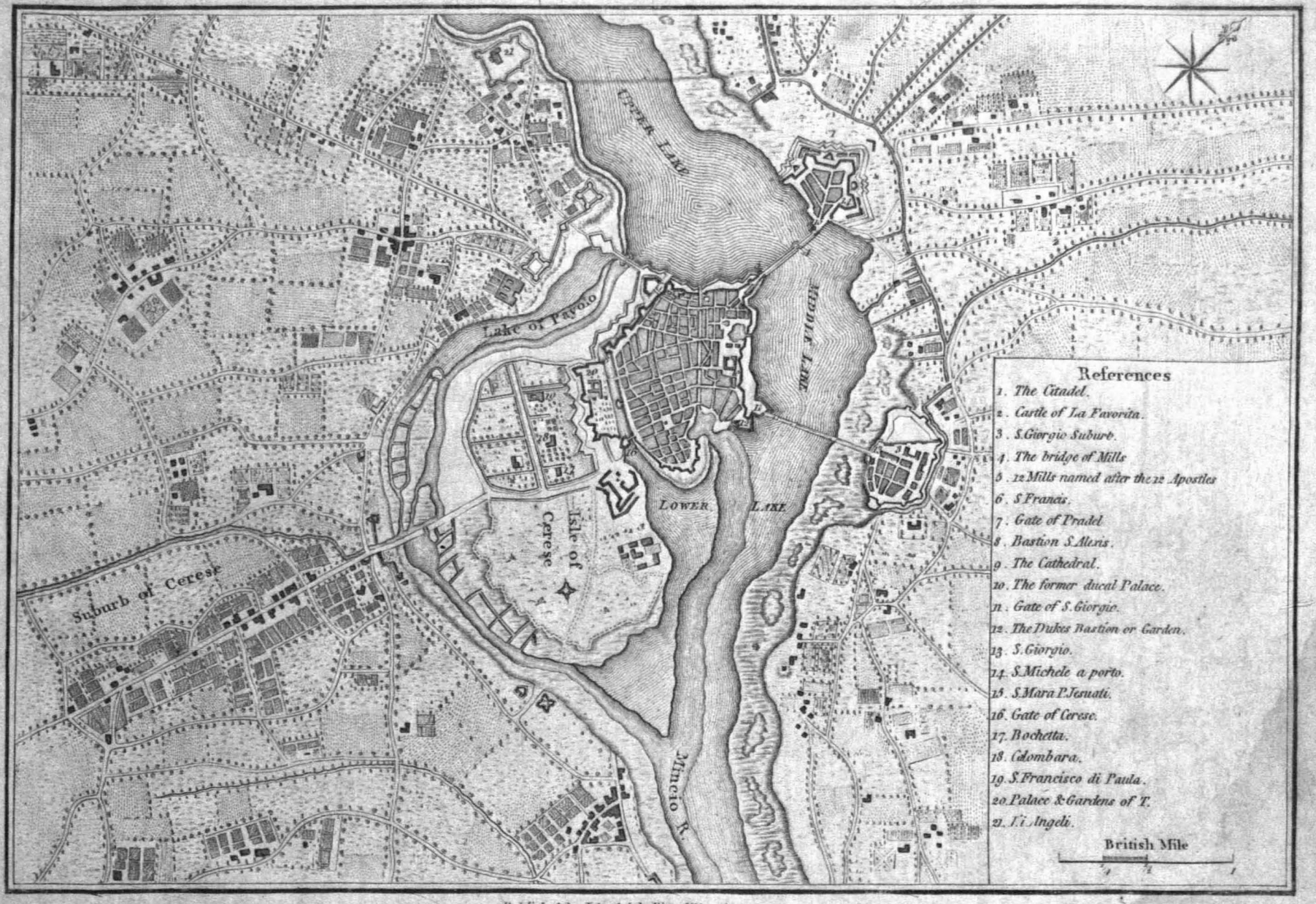
MANTUA and its ENVIRONS,



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of the Empire, and likewiſe their ſeat and vote at the diets of the Empire, and of the circle of Lower Saxony. In 1716 the ſequeſtration was taken off with reſpect to that part under the juriſdiction of Magdeburg, but that of the Elector of Saxony extending over three fifths of the county was continued.—In 1600 Count Henry Francis was created Prince of Fondi in Naples, by Charles II. of Spain, and was raiſed by the Emperor Leopold to the dignity of a prince of the Empire, in which he was confirmed in 1696 and 1709. At the beginning of the laſt century the houſe of Mansfeld was compoſed of two lines, Bornſtädt of the Catholic, and Eiſleben of the Lutheran religion; the latter expired in 1710 with Count John George III. and the male line of the former became extinct in 1780, whereupon this county devolved to Counteſs Colloredo, by birth Princeſs of Fondi and Mansfeld. Prince Henry Paul Francis in 1751 ſold Fondi to the Neapolitan family of Sangro.

MANSFELD, a caſtle ſtanding on a high rock, was formerly fortified, and the reſidence of the counts of Mansfeld. All that remains of it at preſent is the farther part, and the church of St. George, which is ſtill uſed, and contains the magnificent tomb of Count John George III. The town of Mansfeld ſtands juſt below the caſtle. The miniſter of the principal church is deacon-general of the whole county. It lies 10 miles S. of Aſcherſleben.

MANTUA, a dutchy of Lombardy, bounded on the north by Venice, on the ſouth by Modena, on the weſt by the Milaneſe, and on the eaſt by the Ferrareſe. It was formerly a fief of the Empire, and had its own dukes of the houſe of Gonzaga. The laſt duke, Charles IV. was put to the ban, by the Emperor, for ſiding with France in the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, and ſoon after died at Padua without iſſue. Since that time it has belonged to the Houſe of Auſtria, and for a time had a ſeparate governor, but is now under the governor-general of Auſtrian Lombardy, who reſides at Milan. At the commencement of 1785 it was fully incorporated with the Milaneſe, and both together compoſe Auſtrian Lombardy. The number of its inhabitants exceeds 200,000.

MANTUA, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, is ſituated in a large lake, formed by the river Mincio. The only way into this city is by means of 2 moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, beſides which it has a citadel, wherein is always kept a ſtrong garriſon. The ſtreets are in general broad and ſtraight, and the houſes handſome. It contains 18 pariſh-churches and 14 convents. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope, and in 1770 was made a prince and ſtate of the Empire for himſelf and ſucceſſors. The moſt remarkable buildings in Mantua are, the church and library of the Franciſcans, the church formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, with the tower erected by them for an aſtronomical obſervatory, the ancient ducal palace, the Palazzo della Giuſtizia with its large hall, the building occupied by the univerſity founded in 1625, the arſenal, the Jews ſynagogue, the 3 ſuburbs on the other ſide of the lake, the mill of the twelve Apoſtles under a kind of covered gallery, the palace erected in the form of the letter T with its gallery of paintings, the academy of arts and ſciences, that of painting and ſculpture united with the former. This hitherto flouriſhing city was miſerably laid waſte by the Imperialiſts in 1630, being taken by ſtorm by them during the conteſt for the ſucceſſion. Every thing, not even excepting the ducal cabinet of curioſities, was deſtroyed and plundered. A common ſoldier at that time made a booty of 80,000 ducats, which he loſt at play in one day, and was on that account ſentenced to be hanged by a court martial. Mantua recovered from this ſtroke, but being no longer the reſidence of the court ſince the extinction of the ducal family, it has declined both in point of population and manufactures. The principal trade of the town is in the hands of the Jews. In 1780 the city of Mantua contained 24,764 inhabitants, the ſuburbs 3572, to which number muſt be added 2111 Jews. In June 1796 Mantua was inveſted by the troops of the French republic, and ſurrendered in February of the following year. It was retaken by the Ruſſians in 1799. It lies in lat. 45° 9′ N. long. 8° 35′ E.

MARANO, a fortified ſea-port town of Friul, belonging to Venice, 10 miles W. of Aquileia.

MARBACH, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Neckar, at its conflux with the Murr, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. The adjacent country yields excellent wine and paſturage. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Stuttgard.

MARBURG, the capital of Upper Heſſe on the Lähn, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, belonging to Caſſel. It is ſituated on the ſide of a mountain, on the top of which ſtands a fortified caſtle. In the year 1527 an univerſity was founded here, in which great improvements have been made during the government of the preſent landgrave. Since 1788 the Catholic ſervice has been performed in a chapel of the German college, by a clergyman who is paid by the landgrave. The fine church of St. Elizabeth is worthy of notice, particularly the magnificent monument of St. Elizabeth of wrought ſilver gilt, ſet round with pearls and precious ſtones, and the alabaſter tomb of a Count of Lippe; near it is the houſe of the Teutonic order, in which the commander over the canton of Heſſe reſides. By an agreement concluded in 1761 he is choſen alternately from the Catholic, Calviniſt, and Lutheran religion. Marburg has, beſides, a conſiſtory, a Lutheran ſuperintendency, an academy, 2 German and 1 French Calviniſt churches. In 1757 the French made themſelves maſters of the ſtrong caſtle here; but it ſurrendered to the allies in 1759. In 1760 it was retaken by the French, who in February 1767 repulſed the allies with great loſs in a deſperate attack which they made

made upon the town. It lies 41 miles N. of Frankfurt on the Mayn: long. 6° 25′ E. lat. 50° 48′ N.

MARCHBURG, a town of Stiria on the Danube, with 2 caſtles, one of which, called the Burg, ſtands in the town, but the ſecond, or Upper Marchburg, is out of the town. In its vicinity are good vineyards: 23 miles N.N.E. of Cilley.

MARCHE (LA), a town of France and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Voſges, near the ſource of the Mouzon.

MARCHE EN FAMENE, a town of Luxemburg on the frontiers of the biſhopric of Liege, 24 miles S.E. of Namur.

MARCHECK, a ſmall town on the March with an old caſtle, in the circle below the Manhardſberg and diſtrict below the Ens: 23 miles E.N.E. of Vienna.

MARCK ERLEBACH, a ſmall town of Culmbach in the diſtrict of Neuhof, 14 miles W.N.W. of Nuremburg.

MARCKLISSA, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia on the river Queiſs, on the frontiers of Sileſia. The inhabitants carry on a trade in fuſtian.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Benfelden; 12 miles S. of Benfelden, and 25 S. of Straſburg.

MARIEBOE, a town on the Daniſh iſland of Laland, ſituated on a large lake abounding in fiſh. On the weſt ſide of the town formerly ſtood the celebrated convent of Marieboe of the order of St. Bridget.

MARIENBERG, a ſmall mine-town of the electorate of Saxony, in the diſtrict of Wolkenſtein and circle of Erzgebirge: it is very much decayed in conſequence of ſeveral conflagrations. It was built by Henry Duke of Saxony in 1519, on account of the rich ſilver-mines diſcovered near it; at preſent they are not ſo productive, but ſtill yield ſilver, iron, vitriol, and ſulphur. Fine laces are made at this place. It lies 10 miles N.N.W. of Annaberg.

MARIENBURG, a town of France in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Rocroy; ſo named after Mary Queen of Hungary, ſiſter of the Emperor Charles V. by whom it was built in 1542 between two rivers, called the Black and the White river, during the time that ſhe was governante of the Netherlands. The French deſtroyed its fortifications in the laſt century. It lies 10 miles N. of Rocroy.

MARIENBURG, formerly a waywodſhip of Poliſh Pruſſia, now a part of Weſt Pruſſia, comprehending the diſtrict of Great and Little Marienburg and Elbing. In Little Marienburg lies the town of the ſame name, on the river Nogat, which the inhabitants are obliged to keep within bounds by a dike, and over it is a long wooden bridge. The inhabitants of the town are Lutherans, but the ſuburbs contain great numbers of Catholics. From 1309 to 1525 this place was the reſidence of the grand maſter of the Teutonic order. In 1773 the ſtates of Weſt Pruſſia did homage here to King Frederic II. It lies 21 miles S.S.E. of Dantzig, in lat. 54° 6′ N. long. 16° 36′ E.

MARIENWERDER, a handſome town on the Nogat in the department of Königſberg, in Eaſt Pruſſia. It contains a large cathedral church with a variety of antiquities, and a large caſtle.

MARK, a county in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Münſter, on the eaſt by the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth and weſt by the dutchy of Berg. It yields excellent paſturage, abundance of wood, and good mill-ſtones. The number of inhabitants amounts to 180,000. Moſt of them are Lutherans, and the remainder Calviniſts and Catholics. The river Rur divides the county into 2 parts, the northern of which is called Hellweg, and the ſouthern Sauerland. It formed part of the inheritance of Jüliers, and belongs to the Elector of Brandenburg.

MARKBREIT, a ſmall town ſituated on the Mayn, between Kitzingen and Ochſenfurt, belonging to the Prince of Schwartzenberg.

MARKDORF, a town of Swabia in the biſhopric of Conſtance, 12 miles N.E. of Conſtance.

MARK GRÖNINGEN, a diſtrict and town of Swabia in the dutchy of Würtemberg, formerly the reſidence of the lords of Schlüſſelburg: 9 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgard.

MARKNEUKIRCHEN, a ſmall town of Vogtland, 8 miles S.S.E. of Oelſnitz, ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

MARLO, a village and diſtrict of Mecklenburg in the lordſhip of Roſtock, on the Reckenitz, on the frontiers of Pomerania, belonging to the family of Lühe: 14 miles E. of Roſtock.

MARNE, a river of France which riſes in the department of the Upper Marne, near Langres, and diſcharges itſelf into the Seine above Paris.

MARQUARTSTEIN, a ſmall town and diſtrict with an ancient caſtle, near the river Atra, in Upper Bavaria, in the province of Münich: 22 miles W. of Salzburg.

MARSAL, a town of France in the department of the Meurte and diſtrict of Chateau Salins, 17 miles E.N.E. of Nancy.

MARSALA, the ancient Lilybæum, a town of Val di Mazzara on the weſtern coaſt of Sicily: it had formerly a good harbour, which was filled up with ſtones by order of the Emperor Charles V. that the corſairs might not take poſſeſſion of the place. The adjacent country ſtill contains ſome ancient aqueducts.

MARS DIEP, a ſtrait between the Texel and North Holland, through which is the paſſage from the German Ocean into the Zuyder Zee.

MARSICO NUOVO, a ſmall town and principality belonging to a branch of the family of Pignatelli, in Naples, in Principato Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

MARSICO VECCHIO, a ſmall town with the title of a dutchy, on the river Acri, in the province of Baſilicata and kingdom of Naples.

MARTINACH, a ſmall town of Switzerland on the Dranſe, in the Lower Valais, 12 miles S.W. of Sitten.

MARTO-

MARTORANO, a town of Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, which confers the title of count on the eldeſt of the family of Aquino. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza.

MARVILLE, a town of France in the department of the Meuſe and diſtrict of Stenay, 5 miles S. E. of Montmedy.

MASSA, a dutchy of Italy, which, with the principality of Carrara belonging to it, lies on the Gulf of Genoa, between Tuſcany, Genoa, and Lucca, and belonged to the houſe of Cibo as a fief of the Empire. It was formerly a marquiſate in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Melaſpina, which becoming extinct it fell into the hands of the Genoeſe family of Cibo. Alderan, the laſt duke of that houſe, died without male heirs in 1713, and this country devolved to his brother Cardinal Cibo, upon whoſe deceaſe in 1743 it became the property of the hereditary prince of Modena, who had married Maria Thereſa, the only daughter and heireſs of Duke Alderan. The capital of this dutchy is likewiſe called

MASSA, is ſituated on the river Frigido, near the ſea, with a ducal caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Piſa, having an academy for ſculpture and architecture founded in 1769. It lies 22 miles N. N. W. of Piſa, in lat. 44° 1′ N. long. 7° 48′ E.

MASSA, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the ſouthern part of the province of Sienna, in Tuſcany; the ſee of a biſhop, who likewiſe ſtyles himſelf Biſhop of Populonia, and is a ſuffragan of Sienna. The adjacent country abounds in minerals, but the place itſelf is very unhealthy.

MASSERANO, a ſmall principality of Italy between the dutchy of Milan and Piedmont, the capital of which is

MASSERANO, on the borders of the county of Biella. It belongs, as a fief of the Papal ſee, to the youngeſt line of the houſe of Ferreri or Acciajuoli, which likewiſe has the title of Marquis Crevecœur, and reſides in Spain: 37 miles N. N. E. of Turin.

MASSO, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Farther Pomerania, with a caſtle and provoſtſhip, 15 miles E. N. E. of Stettin.

MASTRICHT, a city formerly belonging jointly to the States General and the Biſhop of Liege. It is ſituated on the Maas, is well fortified, and connected by a ſtone bridge with the town of Wyck, which is likewiſe fortified and lies oppoſite to it, in Limburg. Maſtricht ſtands in the biſhopric of Liege, but ſince 1648 has been reckoned one of the Dutch barrier towns. The magiſtrates and inhabitants are partly Catholics, partly Calviniſts. Maſtricht has long, fine ſtreets, a market-place, 2 Catholic collegiate and 4 pariſh churches, 20 convents, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, 3 Calviniſt churches, an academy, a council-houſe with its library, and manufactures of cloth and fire-arms. December 21, 1761, this town ſuſtained great injury from the exploſion of the powder-magazine through the careleſſneſs of an engineer. Near it is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortreſs of the ſame name erected by the Dutch in 1703; and a ſtone-quarry, with ſuch a number of ſubterranean paſſages as to be capable of containing 40,000 perſons: the inhabitants in time of war find it the ſafeſt retreat with their cattle and other valuable effects. Veſſels are daily going up and down the Maas to and from Maſtricht. At the commencement of 1793 this town was attacked by the French, who were obliged to retire with great loſs; but at the end of the ſame year they ſucceeded in making themſelves maſters of the place. It lies 13 miles N. N. E. of Liege, in lat. 50° 49′ N. long. 3° 23′ E.

MASVAUX, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Befort, 9 miles N. of Befort, and 22 S. S. W. of Colmar.

MATELICA, a town of the marquiſate of Ancona in the State of the Church.

MATERA, a ſmall town of Terra d'Otranto in Naples; the ſee of an archbiſhop, removed hither from Cirenza.

MAUBERT, a town of France in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Rocroy, 5 miles S. S. W. of Rocroy, and 15 W. N. W. of Charleville.

MAUBEUGE, a town of France in the department of the North and diſtrict of Aveſnes, on the Sambre. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, and fortified by Lewis XIV. Long. 1° 39′ E. lat. 50° 16′ N.

MAURIENNE, a county of Savoy, on the river Arc. On the eaſt it is ſeparated by the Alps from Piedmont, on the north it is bounded by Tarentaiſe, and on the ſouth and weſt by France.

MAURMOUTIER, a ſmall town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, which formerly contained a Benedictine abbey, whoſe abbot was a prince of the Empire.

MAUTERN, a ſmall town of Lower Auſtria in the quarter of the upper foreſt of Vienna, on the Danube, with a long bridge over that river to the ſmall town of Stein on the oppoſite ſide. It is celebrated for the victory obtained in 1484 by Matthias King of Hungary over the Auſtrians. It lies 11 miles N. of St. Pölten.

MAYEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Nette, in the archbiſhopric of Triers. It has a caſtle and a collegiate church: 17 miles W. N. W. of Coblentz.

MAYNTHAL, VAL DE, VAL MAGGIA, or VAL MADIA, the northernmoſt bailiwick of the Swiſs poſſeſſions in the dutchy of Milan, in Italy, which they purchaſed in 1512 of Duke Maximilian Sforza. Its inhabitants are Catholics. The village of Maggia lies between the valley of Lugano and the frontiers of the Milaneſe, on the river of the ſame name.

MAZORBO, an iſland belonging to Venice, 5 miles N. of Venice, containing only one town, which is very populous.

MAZZARA, VAL DI MAZZARA, one of the three provinces of Sicily, bounded on the eaſt by Val di

Demone and Val di Noto, and on the other three ſides by the ſea.

Mazzara, a town of Sicily in Val di Mazzara, with a capacious harbour.

Mechlin, Malines, a fine town of Brabant, formerly belonging to Auſtria, ſituated on the Dyle, between Louvain, Bruſſels, and Antwerp. The ſtreets are broad, and lined with magnificent buildings. The number of the inhabitants in 1785 amounted to 26,000. In 1792 it ſubmitted to the French without oppoſition. Before that time it was an archiepiſcopal ſee, and had 6 pariſh-churches. The cathedral, in particular, was poſſeſſed of treaſure to a great amount, and contained many admirable paintings. The beſt Brabant laces, fine linen, damaſks, carpets, and leather, are made here. The inhabitants likewiſe have a great trade in corn, particularly buck-wheat; and at flood, veſſels deeply laden can come up as high as this place from the Scheld. It lies 13 miles s. of Antwerp, in lat. 51° 3′ n. long. 2° 9′ e.

Meckenheim, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Reinbach, on the Erft, near Bonn, in the upper part of the archbiſhopric of Cologne: 9 miles w. of Bonn.

Mecklenburg, a dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the eaſt by Pomerania, on the ſouth by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the weſt by Lüneburg, Lauenburg, and the biſhopric of Lübeck, and on the north by the Baltic Sea. The ſoil of this country, which was formerly very bad, has, during the preſent century, been greatly improved by induſtry and prudent management. The dukes of Mecklenburg are deſcended from the princes of the ancient Vandals, who inhabited this country. In 1349 the Emperor Charles IV. raiſed them to the rank of princes of the Empire, with the title of dukes. The houſe has been frequently divided. At preſent there are two lines, Schwerin and Strelitz, both of which adhere to the Lutheran religion, and have votes in the college of princes of the Empire. Upon failure of male deſcendants of the dukes of Mecklenburg the ſucceſſion belongs to the houſe of Brandenburg, which ſince 1708 has aſſumed the title and arms. The whole dutchy contains above 5000 ſquare miles. Schwerin and Güſtrow comprehend at the loweſt computation 300,000 inhabitants, and the revenues of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin amount to upwards of 145,000*l.* ſterling. Schwerin and Güſtrow, according to the matricula of the Empire, furniſh 40 horſe and 67 foot, and to a chamber tax they each pay 243 dollars 43½ kr. to which Mecklenburg-Strelitz contributes two ſevenths.

The nobility and ſtates of Mecklenburg poſſeſs great immunities and privileges; the violation of theſe, and diſobedience to the Emperor's orders, occaſioned Charles Leopold Duke of Schwerin the loſs of his dominions, and his brother was made regent of them in 1728 till the death of the former in 1747, when he became the actual ſovereign, and in 1755 made a compact with the nobility and ſtates, which is regarded as the ground-work of the conſtitution of the country. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Frederic in 1756. Under the preſent duke, Frederic Francis, the nephew of the former, who ſucceeded to the government in 1785, a good underſtanding has been eſtabliſhed between him and the ſtates.

The revenues of Mecklenburg-Strelitz exceed 60,000*l.* ſterling. Her preſent Majeſty, Charlotte Queen of Great Britain, is ſiſter of the reigning Duke of Strelitz. The titles of the dukes of both lines are—dukes of Mecklenburg, princes of Wenden, Schwerin, and Ratzeburg, counts of Schwerin, lords of Roſtock and Stargard.

Meckmuhl, a town and diſtrict of the river Jagſt, belonging to the Duke of Würtemberg, 12 miles w. of Crautheim.

Medebach, a town and diſtrict of the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne, 9 miles s. w. of Corbach.

Medenblick, a ſmall town with an old caſtle and good harbour, in North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Here is the magazine for timber brought from Norway and Sweden to Holland. Medenblick was taken by the Engliſh in 1799. It lies 25 miles n. of Amſterdam.

Mees, les, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps and diſtrict of Digne, 12 miles s.w. of Digne.

Megen, a town in that part of Brabant belonging to Holland, ſituated on the Maas, 12 miles w. of Nimmeguen.

Mehlsak, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Ermeland in Weſt Pruſſia, 15 miles w. of Mühlhauſen.

Meinungen, a town with a fine caſtle called St. Elizabeth, the reſidence of the Count of Saxe-Meinungen, in the princely county of Henneberg. In 1785 it contained 3500 inhabitants. In the caſtle are the prince's library, a cabinet of coins, and the archives of Henneberg, belonging to all the houſes of Saxony. It lies 9 miles s. of Schmalkald, in lat. 50° 38′ n. long. 8° 18′ e.

Meisenheim, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Glan, in the principality of Zweybrücken; it is a fief of Mentz. The caſtle here was burned down in 1734. This town contains the burial-place of the houſe of Zweybrücken: 10 miles s.w. of Creutznach.

Meissen, Misnia, a margravate of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the electoral circle of Saxony, on the eaſt by Luſatia, on the ſouth by Bohemia, on the weſt by Franconia and Thuringia. It is a fertile country in corn, wine, and paſturage, contains very fine mines, and belongs to the Elector of Saxony. It is divided into 7 parts, namely, the circles of Meiſſen, Leipzig, Erzgebirge, Vogtland, and Neuſtadt, and the biſhopries of Merſeburg, and Naumburg, or Zeitz.

Meissen, the capital of the margravate of Meiſſen, contains about 500 houſes and 5000 inhabitants, in a delightful ſituation on the Elbe. The caſtle

caſtle ſtands upon a mountain, the two extremities of which, formerly belonging to the burgraves and the biſhop, are gone to decay, and only the middle part, belonging to the margraves, and called Albertſburg, is left ſtanding. Since 1710 it has contained the celebrated porcelain manufactory. Upon this account the town is the rendezvous of expert artiſts, chemiſts, and painters, and ſince 1763 a branch of the electoral academy of ſciences has been eſtabliſhed here. The cathedral church deſerves notice for its lofty ſtone ſteeple, and in the inſide the prince's chapel, with the burial-places of the Saxon princes, the deſcendants of Frederic the Warlike, till the year 1539. The arched church belonging to the caſtle ſtands higher than the ſteeple of the town church, and extends to the mountain of St. Afra. Upon the latter ſtands the electoral ſchool, which occupies a building formerly a Benedictine convent till 1543, and is called Afraneum: the town-ſchool is called Franciſcaneum. The manufactures of porcelain and cloth, and the cultivation of wine, are the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. The bridge over the Elbe, burned down by the Pruſſians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very handſome conſtruction. It lies 12 miles N.W. of Dreſden, in lat. 51° 11′ N. long. 11° 6′ E.

MELENBURG, a ſmall town in the Priegnitz, in the margravate of Brandenburg, 9 miles N. of Pritzwalk.

MELFI, a town in the province of Baſilicata, in Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives the title of prince to the eldeſt branch of the houſe of Doria.

MELLINGEN, a ſmall town on the river Rüſs, in the county of Rore, in Switzerland, which during the diſturbances in that country in 1712, was taken poſſeſſion of by Bern and Zürich, and retained by them after the peace; but the canton of Glaris preſerved its former rights: 6 miles N. of Bremgarten.

MELNIK, a mine-town and caſtle in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia, at the conflux of the Mulda and Elbe. This place ſuffered by fire in 1765. The vicinity of it yields excellent red and white wine. The lordſhip of Melnik belongs to Count Tſchernin. The Auguſtine convent of Schopka lies near it: 17 miles N. N. E. of Prague.

MELRICHSTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the little river Stren, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the frontiers of Henneberg. This place is remarkable for the victory gained by the Emperor Henry IV. in 1078, over his rival Rudolph of Swabia; and for being the birth-place of Martin of Mellerſtadt, phyſician to Frederic III. Elector of Saxony, and to whom, principally, Wittenberg is indebted for the foundation of its univerſity. It lies 22 miles N. of Schweinfurt.

MELSUNGEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in Lower Heſſe, ſituated on the Fulda; the ſtone bridge over that river is a very great thoroughfare: 12 miles S. of Caſſel.

MEMMINGEN, a free Imperial town in Algow, in Swabia, near the conflux of the river Iler and the ſmall rivulet of Aach. It is ſituated in a fertile plain, is pretty large, and defended not only by art but likewiſe by nature, being ſurrounded by a moraſs. Its population is eſtimated at 7000 ſouls. The magiſtracy and moſt of the citizens are Lutherans. It contains ſome handſome churches, a town-houſe, ſeveral Catholic convents, and carries on a conſiderable trade in fine linen, fuſtian, cotton, paper, ſalt, and hops. This town gives to a Roman month 75 florins, and to a chamber tax 281 dollars 32½ kr. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Leutkirch, in lat. 47° 59′ N. long. 7° 47′ E.

MENDEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the river Hohn, 16 miles S. S. W. of Hamm.

MENGEN, a town of Swabia belonging to Auſtria, 33 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 45 S. of Stuttgard.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, a ſmall town and caſtle in the county of Waldeck, in Weſtphalia, 10 miles N. of Waldeck.

MENGERSKIRCH, a village and caſtle in the principality of Naſſau, belonging to the diſtrict of Beilſtein, formerly the reſidence of the dowager princeſſes of Naſſau-Hadamar.

MENIN, a town of Flanders on the river Lys; it was one of the barrier towns garriſoned by the Dutch ſince 1715. The French having taken it in 1744, demoliſhed the outer works of the fortification, and reſtored it in that condition at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It lies 6 miles W. of Courtray.

MENS, a town of France in the department of the Iſere and diſtrict of Grenoble, 22 miles S. of Grenoble, and 16 E. N. E. of Die.

MENTON, a village in the principality of Monaco, 6 miles N. E. of Monaco.

MENTZ, MAYNZ, an archbiſhopric of the circle of Lower Rhine, which extends into Wetteravia, likewiſe into Franconia, and from the county of Spanheim to the dutchy of Würtemberg. It contains 2000 ſquare miles, and its population is eſtimated at 270,000 ſouls. The Eichſfeld likewiſe belongs to it, containing 74,000 inhabitants, and the territory of Erfurt with 36,000; ſo that the whole number of the elector's ſubjects amounts nearly to 400,000. The Archbiſhop of Mentz has the firſt place among the electors, and is arch-chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire in Germany. He appoints the Imperial vice-chancellor, has the ſole right of ſummoning the electors, both to elections and other aſſemblies of the electoral college; he draws up the Emperor's capitulation, keeps the Imperial ſeal and archives, manages the buſineſs of elections, and is director of the electoral college at the diet of the Empire and of the circle of Lower Rhine. He performs the ceremony of the coronation when it takes place in his archbiſhopric. But when it happens to be neither in his dioceſe, nor that of Cologne, it is performed alternately by him and the Elector of Cologne. As archbiſhop he is primate of Germany, and his ſuffragans are the biſhops of Straſburg, Fulda, Spire, Worms, Würz-

burg, Hildeſheim, Eichſtädt, Paderborn, Augſburg, Conſtance, and Chur or Coire. The chapter is compoſed of 24 higher canons and 18 domiciliary ones, who muſt all prove their nobility for 16 generations. Mentz gives to a Roman month 1927 florins 5½ kr. and to a chamber tax 900 dollars 21½ kr. The elector's revenues are eſtimated at 210,000*l.* ſterling.

MENTZ, the capital of the archbiſhopric of the ſame name and reſidence of the archbiſhop, ſituated on the weſt bank of the Rhine, at its conflux with the Mayn. It is a large ancient city, and has about 27,000 inhabitants. At night it is lighted by about 400 lamps, which hang in the middle of the ſtreets: the latter are in general narrow and crooked. Amongſt the houſes ſome fine palaces are to be ſeen here and there. The electoral palace of Martinſburg is partly in the ancient, partly in the modern ſtyle of architecture. Oppoſite the mouth of the Mayn ſtands the elector's caſtle, called Favorita, with its gardens, water-works, and a delightful view over the Rhine and Mayn. The magnificent cathedral, the ſteeple of which has been newly rebuilt ſince the conflagration of 1767, contains a great quantity of valuable articles, and many fine tombs. Beſides this, Mentz contains a vaſt number of churches and convents, amongſt which are St. John's church, the Carthuſian convent near the Favorita gate, and the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. Of the hoſpitals, that of St. Roch, with its printing-office and manufactures of ſtuffs and ſtockings, is particularly deſerving of notice. The other remarkable buildings are, the town-houſe, the arſenal, the maſquerade and ball-rooms, the newly-erected riding-ſchool, the houſes belonging to the Teutonic order and the knights of Malta, with the houſe of correction. The principal of the antiquities of this town is the monument of Druſus near the ramparts. The univerſity was founded in 1477, and in 1746 a fine library, medicinal garden, and anatomical theatre, were added thereto: but the greateſt improvements were made in it by the preſent elector, Frederic Charles. The late elector, John Frederic Charles, who died in 1763, was ſolicitous to make Mentz a place of trade, and in 1748 eſtabliſhed two yearly fairs. This city contains the electoral colleges of government. The bridge of boats over the Rhine connects it with the ſmall town of Caſſel, which likewiſe belongs to the archbiſhopric. This bridge is 2100 feet in length, and reſts on a double row of 47 boats laſhed together. Mentz was taken by the French in 1792, but retaken by the allies the following year. In conſequence of the treaty between the Emperor and France in 1797, the city of Mentz was again taken poſſeſſion of by the latter at the commencement of 1798. It lies in lat. 49° 59′ N. long. 5° 50′ E.

MEPPEN, a ſmall fortified town on the river Haſe, at its conflux with the Ems, in the biſhopric of Münſter, in Weſtphalia. It contains a provoſtſhip of the Benedictine order, belonging to the Abbot of Corvey. It lies 10 miles N. of Lingen.

MERANA, a ſmall town in the county of Schönburg and electorate of Saxony, with about 330 houſes; half of it belongs to the counts of Hither Glaucha, and half to thoſe of Farther Glaucha: 10 miles S. of Altenburg.

MERAN, a pretty large town of Tirol, in Etſchland, on the river Paſſer. It has 6 churches and convents, and is the firſt in rank among the towns of Tirol, having formerly been the capital of the country. It lies 11 miles N. N. W. of Botzen, in lat. 46° 39′ N. long. 9° 40′ E.

MERCKENDORF, a ſmall town of Anſpach in the diſtrict of Windſbach, 9 miles S. E. of Anſpach.

MERGENTHEIM, a town of Franconia on the Tauber, belonging to the Teutonic order, together with the adjacent diſtrict. The caſtle of Neuenhaus, the reſidence of the Teutonic maſter, is ſituated on the Kitzberg, a mountain in the vicinity of this place. It lies 14 miles N. W. of Rothenburg, in lat. 49° 30′ N. long. 7° 37′ E.

MERSEBURG, a Lutheran biſhopric on the Saale, in Thuringia. Henry the laſt duke of Merſeburg who held the adminiſtration of this biſhopric, died without male heirs, July 27, 1738, whereupon the Elector of Saxony took poſſeſſion of it. This ſee has its particular colleges of government and conſiſtory.

MERSEBURG, the capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, in a delightful ſituation on the Saale, contains about 6000 inhabitants. Its moſt remarkable buildings are the caſtle, the former reſidence of the Duke of Saxe-Merſeburg, the cathedral church, which ſtands juſt below it, and the academy, founded by the Elector Auguſtus in 1575. The two ſuburbs are called Altenburg and Neumarkt: the former, beſides its church, contains an orphan-houſe, the garden belonging to the caſtle, and the water-works, whereby the caſtle, town, and ſuburbs are ſupplied with water from the Saale. The latter likewiſe has its own church, and other public buildings. Brewing is the principal employment of the inhabitants. It lies 10 miles N. W. of Leipſic, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 9° 48′ E.

MERSPURG, a caſtle on the north ſide of the Lake of Conſtance, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Conſtance, 10 miles from Buchhorn, in Swabia. The Biſhop John Francis eſtabliſhed an excellent academy here, wherein 1000 candidates for holy orders are prepared for the ſame. It has likewiſe a Dominican convent. The adjacent country yields very good wine. It lies 6 miles N. E. of Conſtance.

MERTZIG, a town of France in the department of the Moſelle, on the Sarte, 9 miles from Sarlouis.

MESCHEDE, a ſmall town on the Rur, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, with a collegiate church. It belongs to the Elector of Cologne: 7 miles S. of Herzberg.

MESERITSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, belonging to the family of Zierotin, 25 miles E. of Prerau.

MESERITSCH, GREAT, a town of Moravia, in the circle